FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 SEPTEMBER 1980

Israel

Interior Minister Yosef Burg has written to presidential envoy Sol Linowitz asking him "immediately" to convene the steering committee of the autonomy talks, according to Jerusalem radio. Burg said the delay in the resumption of negotiations is being viewed in Israel as a "step back" from the "achievement toward progreess" that Ambassador Linowitz gained during his recent visits to Israel and Egypt. The radio cited "political observers" as noting that Israel wants the autonomy talks to remain separate from discussions about the proposed tripartite summit. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has indicated, however, that Egypt has not retreated from positions it had taken prior to the suspension of the autonomy talks and that his country's main emphasis will be on discussions in preparation for the tripartite summit, which, he said, will examine the problems encountered in the autonomy talks.

Libya, Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Tripoli on 8 September with a high-ranking delegation including Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Deputy Prime Ministers 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah and Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmad. According to Damascus radio, the purpose of the visit is to "exchange views" with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on unity between Syria and Libya. Both heads of state made speeches, carried live by Tripoli radio, in which they reaffirmed their desire to unite the two states in the face of threats from the United States, Israel and the Arab right, especially the Egyptian regime in the person of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Al-Asad said he had arrived from Damascus bringing the "will" and "sentiment" of unity, which taken together are capable of surmounting all obstacles to Arab union. He declared that the people of Syria and Libya must act as the "vanguard" of the Arab masses by destroying the "division" imposed on the Arab world by colonialism and by moving into the era of Arab unity. He stated that the "possibilities" at the regional level remain "limited" and that Arab unity is the "serious and effective means of confrontation" by which to recover all usurped Arab rights and is the "most important and necessary condition" for victory in the cause of Palestine. He warned of the "conspiracies" and "tricks" of the enemies of unity and noted that the most dangerous adversaries are those who are "separatists in deeds and unionists in words." Vigorously attacking President as-Sadat, Al-Asad noted the Egyptian president's scorn for Al-Qadhdhafi's 1 September call for Libyan-Syrian unity but said that As-Sadat will not be able to impose his own "surrender" on the Egyptian people, who sooner or later will destroy him and return Egypt to its prestigious place in the forefront of the "one Arab nation."

In his speech Al-Qadhdhafi said unity between Libya and Syria must be established "whatever the cost" so that the two countries can prove that the Arabs can "stand in defiance," overcome the "geographical element" and defeat the will of colonialism. He claimed that Arab unionists are undergoing a great "test," whose outcome depends on the success of Libya and Syria in establishing unity. He also said unity between the two states is intended to "defy" the United States, Israel, As-Sadat, Arab Reaction and all the enemies of the Arab nation. The Libyan leader explained that he is talking about a "unity of defiance," not an "economic unity," not an arrangement to gain material benefits, which charaterized the unity of the "merchants and exploiters" who profited from the 1958-61 merger of Syria, Egypt and North Yemen. Al-Qadhdhafi repeated that Libyan-Syrian unity must be achieved "at any cost" because the alternative is recolonization of the Arab homeland. He warned that it has been decided to "attack the American bases in the Arab homeland" in exercise of the "right of legitimate defense" of that homeland and to "prove" to the United States that "an Arab exists who does not fear America" and who is willing to die. This, according to Al-Qadhdhafi, "is what America really fears."

Iran

In speeches in commemoration of the 1978 "Black Friday" massacre, carried by Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr exchanged jabs with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Ayatollah Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, bringing into sharper relief the continuing dispute over the composition of the new Cabinet. Speaking at a ceremony held at Tehran's Behest-e Zahra cemetery, Raja'i defended his selection of Cabinet ministers, saying they have been chosen because they have proven to be "self-sacrificing" adherents of Islam and the Iranian revolution and will ensure that the new government will be successful in helping to create a "God-admiring" Iran. Addressing the same gathering, Ayatollah Khamene'i urged Bani-Sadr to approve the "pious" individuals Raja'i has nominated so that the government can start work "officially and practically."

President Bani-Sadr answered his critics by associating their political methodology with what prevails in what he called a "polytheistic and blasphemous" society, the antithesis of the order Iran aspires to. The main characteristic of such a society, he said, is the "monopolization and control of all government positions by rejecting and repulsing others." He went on to say that in "all governments" where a "minority, any minority" wishes to monopolize the government, those governments move toward blasphemy and polytheism. Another characteristic of such a society, according to Bani-Sadr, is that "one is allowed to accuse the president face to face and to lie about him." He explained that when some want to "create an atmosphere" to prevent the president from acting, then others will also be unable to express an opinion. In a situation such as this, he said, polytheism and blasphemy begin to return. He added that when it is possible to stop the "utterance of truth by engaging in propaganda, repeating things, intimidating, breaking resistance, and creating fear," it is possible to establish the rule of a minority. Relating this to his own situation, Bani-Sadr said that those who write "provocative" and "seditious" articles against him are protected by "voices" that say these people are following the imam's policy and this is aimed at "gagging" the president. He emphasized that he will not be cowed by this strategy, remarking that it was a great "source of pleasure" for him that those who claim to be followers of the imam can find "no excuse but lies as a pretext for their attack" on him.

Linking his assault on his critics with a defense of his position on the endorsement of nominees to the new Cabinet, he declared that he is determined to prevent "the absolute sovereignty of that minority group that has extended its control over everything and which wishes to control the government." He said he will not endorse ministerial nominees who want to achieve power through the "creation of an unhealthy atmosphere" and "accusation and slander." He then stated that if purges and arrests can be based upon "the existence of a letter or something written," then he can reject ministerial appointments by those same standards. Finally, he said that those ministers whose appointments he had already endorsed are not "100 percent suitable" by his standards and that he had been satisfied by a "minimum" with the hope of creating a "maximum of understanding." He warned, however, that if they act contrary to the promises they have made, he would not hesitate to "tell the people."

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KARMAL CABLES DPRK, BULGARIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARIES

GF081715 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] On behalf of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister, a congratulatory message has been sent to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Worker's Party and president of the DPRK, on the 32d anniversary of the creation of the DPRK.

A similar message has been sent on Babrak Karmal's behalf to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the 36th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution.

KARMAL CONGRATULATES POLISH WORKER'S PARTY OFFICIAL

GF081555 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a congratulatory message to the newly elected secretary general of the Polish United Worker's Party. The message expresses the hope of further strengthening mutual ties for the cause of international peace.

ULEMA INTERVIEWED ON RETURN FROM USSR TOUR

LD062136 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Interview at Kabul International Airport on 6 September with Afghan ulema and clergy returning to Kabul after 11-day tour of Muslim shrines in Tashkent Samarkand, Bukhara and Namngan--questions and answers in Pashto]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Dear Radio Afghanistan Listeners, a number of ulema and clergy of our beloved country, who some time ago paid a friendly visit to a friendly country, the USSR returned home this morning. They visited sacred places in the USSR. For the further information of our listeners about their visit, we now draw your attention to the interview they granted our reporter. [Begin recording]

[Question] Dear Radio Afghanistan listeners, we are speaking to you from Kabul International airport. Can you introduce yourself to the listeners of Radio Afghanistan?

[Answer] I am Babrak Mangal. I come from Paktia Province.

[Question] Can you tell our listeners which places you have visited in the USSR?

[Answer] When we left Kabul we went to Tashkent. At Tashkent airport, Tashkent clergymen and USSR officials welcomed us warmly and we were very pleased to see our Islamic brothers. We then left for our hotel. There in the hotel they gave us the best rooms. They took us around to the mosques, Islamic and religious theological centers. We were received by the deputy of the republic. [title as heard] We spoke to him ourselves. All our time was spent very pleasantly and they welcomed us warmly and we are very pleased by our visit to the USSR.

[Question] In connection with this, I want to ask you once more: How did you find the condition of Muslims in the USSR?

[Answer] When we got there they took us to the mosques. We prayed at the mosques and ate with them. They welcomed us nicely. Elders and clergy of Tashkent welcomed us very nicely. We used to hear propaganda; what America, China and Pakistan say was not so. They are all lies. There is freedom of religion, of Islam, of everything and we have come back very happy.

[Question] Which mosques did you see?

[Answer] We went to mosques in Tashkent and Samarkand. We visited theological centers. We paid visits to holy men's shrines in Bokhara. Russians were with us and were welcoming us warmly and took our pictures.

We prayed the Friday prayer there together. I want to tell you briefly that religion really exists there. It is a beautiful life, a beautiful country, beautiful people--we liked it a lot.

[Question] Thank you very much and I hope that you have pleasant memories of your trip.

[Answer] Thank you and goodbye.

[Question] In connection with this topic, we have another interview with one of our country's clery who visited the USSR. Can you introduce yourself to the listeners of Radio Afghanistan?

[Answer] I am Qari (Fatehullah). I am from the city of Kabul.

[Question] How many of you went to the USSR?

[Answer] Nearly 100 persons.

[Question] Can you give some information about your visit to the USSR republics?

[Answer] Sir, 100 of us landed at Tashkent airport. We were warmly welcomed by the clergy.

[Question] Which places and religious centers did you visit? Can you tell us?

[Answer] We performed the Friday prayer in [word indistinct] with a large number of people--nearly 13,000. After that, we left for Samarkand and visited the shrine of Imam-e Bokhari, Imam-ul Moqadesin, [names as heard] where we had our midday prayer together with several hundred inhabitants of Samarkand. After that we went to the city of Namangan and held afternoon prayer there in the mosque of Shaykh Sultan-e Zohrah, together with several thousand Muslims.

[Question] Yes, thank you. How did you find the condition of Muslims in the USSR?

[Answer] The condition of Muslims in the USSR is excellent. There is freedom of religion and, Sir, everything is excellent in all respects.

[Question] What is your view on this visit?

[Answer] My view on this visit is that it was a friendly one. I have a good impression of it. Our Muslims ought to go there and see for themselves, to see the economic and social conditions there. To see the building of cities there. These are essentail to our friendship.

[Interviewer] Thank you for your remarks. [end recording]

130 PRISONERS RELEASED FROM JALALABAD JAIL

LD051502 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] In the course of a ceremony on 2 September, 130 prisoners were released from the central jail of Jalalabad. Among those released, a few expressed regret at having been deceived by the enemies of the country and the revolution.

The ceremony was held in the presence of a large number of people of Jalalabad.

Those released promised solidarity and patriotic cooperation with our revolutionary government and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and wished the country progress and prosperity and the elimination of the rebels.

VOLUNTEERS LEAVE KABUL TO FIGHT 'REBELS'

LD071750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] In accordance with revolutionary and constructive resolutions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee third plenum on the relentless crushing of the rebels, mercenaries and lackies of imperialism, regional and international reaction, a volunteer group of members of the Kabul provincial PDPA committee organizations left today for one of the defense of the revolution fronts. It will fight the enemies of the honor of the people and homeland.

On the departure of this group struggling against the enemy, the relevant authorities bade them farewell at Kabul international airport and wished them glorious successes in crushing and eliminating the enemies of the homeland, people and revolution, who shamelessly fight against the people of Afghanistan in line with the most black mercenaries

REBEL GROUPS IN GHAZNI PROVINCE REPORTED SMASHED

LD052120 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Owing to the enthusiastic cooperation of the people who are fed up with the cruelties and oppressions of the rebels, whose knife has already reached their bone and also, owing to heroic struggles of (?resistence) groups with the cooperation of the country's brave soldiers, the resistence of rebel groups in the district of Jaghatu in the Province of Ghazni has been smashed, and as a result the (Aband) Dam of Sultan, which was damaged by the reactionary circles connected to devouring U.S. imperialism and the region's counterrevolution groups has been reopened.

The soldiers and officers of command number 58, the artillery division and tank unit of Ghazni, with their lofty patriotic feelings and unique bravery, attacked the hiding places of the representatives of reaction and imperialism, in the (Mora) and the great (Eydak) mountain region, neutralizing their destructive activities.

The heroic soldiers and officers of the country with patriotic and humanitarian joy went ahead and in the course of punishing the nest of debased and reactionary elements, captured a large amount of arms, such as American [word indistinct]; heavy machineguns, made in West Germany; Chinese mines, bullets for heavy machineguns, [word indistinct] missile; British and Pakistani rifles and pistols; and various kinds of propaganda documents belonging to one of the groups sold out to American imperialism and the region's reaction. Some Pakistani rupees were also captured.

In the course of these operations, the professional criminals and killers, who are trained by the United States in the schools of their servant friends in the regions, have been eliminated while commiting their shameless acts, and the rest have been arrested.

With the reopening of the (Aband) Dam of Sultan, the development of that area has started and the oppressed people of Jaghatu and Khoja Omari subdistrict welcomed the heroic armed forces of the country and promised support to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan revolutionary government. They said that they will never allow the enemies of the country to disrupt tranquillity, the peaceful atmosphere and their independence.

UK PAPER REPORTS SOVIET ACTION IN PANJSHIR VALLEY

LD051147 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Afghan Rebels Face Russian Onslaught"]

[Text] New Delhi--Russian ground and air forces in Afghanistan were reported last night to be punching their way into a major guerrilla stronghold north of Kabul. It was described as the biggest single operation since the end of the Moscow Olympics.

Tens of thousands of civilians were fleeing the rebel stronghold in the Panjshir Valley --about 100 miles north of the Afghan capital. Casualties on both sides were said to be heavy and one report spoke of decaying bodies littering villages along approach roads. "People do not have time to give the victims a traditional Islamic burial," my informant said.

The witness referred to heavy bombing by Russian MiG's flying out of the nearby Bagram airbase and of long-range artillery being employed to flatten villages.

The battle is clearly a crucial one in the Russian attempt to bring Afghanistan to heel, for the Panjshir Valley has been a thorn in the side of the rulers in Kabul since the first effective take-over by the communists in April, 1978 when Nur Mohammad Taraki became president. Since then, the valley has been almost ruled by the anti-communist Muslim rebels and a local administration set up under Ahmad Shah, an engineer. On several occasions the Russians have tried to penetrate the valley, but have always been turned back. Now, it seems, they are succeeding.

Accounts I have received suggest that guerrilla resistance has been stiffened with the aid of more than 1,000 officers from the Afghan Army who defected. But, on their side, the Russians have been reinforced by units of the new militia force formed by Mr Babrak Karmal, the puppet president.

I understand that, so far, the Russians have got to the important village of Rokha, at the beginning of the valley. There, it seems, they are regrouping.

My sources in Kabul say, too, that intense fighting also continues in and around Jalalabad, the important garrison town between Kabul and the Pakistani border.

There is, too, a new twist to reports about the reopening last week of the Khyber pass road, which was attributed to the Russian success in breaking the siege of Jalalabad.

My informants now tell me, however, that the road has been opened at the behest of the insurgents. They say the guerrillas have set up toll stations.

CAMPAIGN TO MISINFORM WEST ON AFGHAN EVENTS REPORTED

LD291245 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Aug 80 p 5

[Dispatch by "our staff correspondent"]

[Text] New Delhi--A campaign to try and misinform the world, especially the Western media, about Afghanistan and tailored specifically to try and mask the reality of Russina-led killings, was decided on in Kabul on Monday.

According to sources the meeting was held at two in the afternoon in the central hall of Radio Afghanistan.

It was presided over by 16 Russian "advisers" who effectively run the Afghan media and was also attended by two deputy ministers of information from the Afghan Government.

Those summoned to the meeting, which was supposed to be a closely guarded secret, were senior officials from Afghan radio and television and the local BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY.

The meeting was told by the Russian "advisers" that new tactics had to be embarked upon in the light of the heavy casualties being inflicted on the civilian population.

Effectively, what the Russians wanted was a programme of "disinformation" which, they hoped, would counter adverse publicity relating to the widespread killings which are part of the offensive.

The Western media, the meeting was told, should be a special target and every effort should be made to get it to carry material, especially photographs showing captured "mujahideen" guerrillas. In this way, the Russians told the meeting, which was held under heavy guard, the impression could be created that prisoners are taken. This would mask the reality of the killings now going on.

The Russian "recommendations" were, naturally, accepted.

COUNTRY DIVIDED INTO ZONES; 'VOLUNTEER' FORCE CREATED

LD031225 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Afghanistan Carved into 7 Soviet Zones"]

[Text] New Delhi--The Red Army has divided Afghanistan into seven operation regions, each headed by a general with a 1,000-strong commando force at his disposal, highly placed sources reported in New Delhi yesterday.

The nominal head of each region is the local commissar of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, these sources say. But his position is eclipsed by that of the Red Army general.

Sources say this new disposition was decided on by the high-level delegation of Red Army commanders which was recently in Kabul to study tactics.

As it is emerging, another decision was to form an Afghan "volunteer" force with the aim of infiltrating its members into the ranks of the Moslem guerrillas known as "mojahedin".

The force, consisting mainly of young party militants, is being remarkably highly paid, a monthly salary being twice that of an Afghan cabinet minister.

Sources say that in one of its first operations the force managed to lure a tribal leader, Abdul Qader, into an ambush with 300 of his men who had been fighting on the side of the insurgents. Most of the men were killed.

The force is still being formed in Kabul.

Other information arriving in New Delhi suggests that Russian commanders in Afghanistan are "spending millions" to try to break the back of the insurgency.

The Russians are said to be appealing to the traditional lust for wealth of the primitive Afghan tribesmen by dispensing largesse in tribal areas.

In the Province of Paktia alone they are said to have distributed the equivalent of nearly 3 million pounds in cash to tribesmen since March.

AFP: REBEL LEADERS COMPLAIN OF RIFTS IN ALLIANCE

BK040905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0845 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Sep (AFP)--Leaders of two groups in the Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan have complained publicly here of growing rifts in the alliance of five rebel groups.

Leaders of the Islamic Liberation Front and the Harakat-e Enqelabi movement protested at a press conference because alliance President Rasul Sayyaf criticized them in statements to Urdu language newspapers in Pakistan.

They complained in particular that he protested against a trip to Western countries by National Islamic Front chief Sayed Ahmad Gailani. Mr Sayyaf said the Afghan rebels should only seek help from Moslem countries.

"There is no immediate danger of the alliance breaking up, but differences are growing and the alliance is not functioning like a viable organization," they commented.

Mr Gailani's group is also is member of a rival of the alliance, the revolutionary national council of the loya jirga (assembly), It plans to form a "resistance government" somewhere inside Afghanistan in a few weeks.

Mr Sayyaf is a member of a dissident group of the Hezb-e Eslami organization. The main Hezb-e Eslami appears to be the best organized rebel movement militarily, but it belongs neither to the alliance nor the loya jirga. A number of small rebel grouplets are also completely independent.

REGIONAL COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

Attack on Australian Policy

OW051303 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has defended Australia's trade policies which have been attacked by Singapore's prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew. Mr Lee attacked Australia's policies at the meeting of Commonwealth leaders from Asia and the Pacific taking place in the Indian capital, New Delhi.

Mr Lee said Australia had the potential to play a major role in world economic affairs, but he said to realize this, Australia would have to do its utmost to develop its mineral resources and take up top positions in international economic organizations where it could influence policy. He said Australia did not have an open competitive trade pattern. Mr Lee rejected the suggestion that world trade was being restricted only by the protectionist policies of Japan, the United States and Western Europe. He said Australia had a lesson to learn from the British experience where industries had been overprotected and management had not been able to cope with the real world of competition.

In reply Mr Fraser said Australia's protected industries were already shrinking and employment in them had dropped. He said Singapore was a special case by accident of history and geography. It was at a tremendous advantage.

Mr Fraser said Australia's exports were booming and that its imports from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, of which Singapore is a member, were up by almost 40 percent. He also disputed Mr Lee's view of the trade policies of Japan and Western Europe which he said were both protectionist.

Earlier, Mr Fraser warned other Commonwealth leaders at the meeting against taking too gloomy a view of the world economy. He said that if everyone was pessimistic it may become a self-fulfilling prophesy. Mr Fraser said that not all developing countries had suffered because of the world's economic problems, specifically mentioning India's progress in industry, technology and agriculture.

The prime minister also suggested that Australia could help the island states of the South Pacific by sharing the expertise of its diplomatic and trade missions. He said diplomats from the island countries could be posted at Australian missions in key cities such as Washington, New York, London, Geneva and Tokyo.

Gandhi on Conference Issues

BK081256 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] At a joint press conference Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Commonwealth Secretary General Ramphal described the meeting as extremely successful. Mrs Gandhi said it was quite an achievement that leaders should agree to controversial matters on which there were differences of opinion. Despite different perceptions they believed that the ultimate objective should be the independence, stability and cessation of foreign interference in both Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Elucidating some of the pronouncement in the communique at the press conference, Mrs Gandhi recalled that India conveyed this to Moscow as well. The prime minister said the Soviet Union itself wants to withdraw from Afghanistan on certain conditions. We have to see whether it is possible to create conditions satisfactory all round.

Answering questions about Kampuchea, Mrs Gandhi said the Heng Samrin government controls the major part of the country. Therefore, India recognized it. She referred to the history of Vietnam and the interference that had gone on there. Recalling that at one time India was practically alone in its stand, Mrs Gandhi said it was India's assessment that ultimately prevailed.

Mrs Gandhi told a foreign correspondent that India was neither pro-Soviet nor pro-American, but is pro-India. We want to strengthen friendships to all countries. In a reference to the great power military presence in the Indian Ocean, the communique calls upon them to take effective steps to remove the existing sources of tension in the area so that it becomes a zone of peace in accordance with the UN declaration of 1971.

Mrs Gandhi said the oil crisis was uppermost in the minds of all countries. Her suggestion for a conference with the OPEC countries was meant for a discussion in depth so that every nation gets justice in this matter.

AFP on Meetings

BK060907 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[By K.S.C. Pillai]

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Sep (AFP)--Senior officials from Commonwealth countries in the Asia Pacific region were today pondering how to present the widely divergent views on the world situation expressed by some of their leaders without giving the impression of a deep split.

Their task is unenviable because all the leaders, except India's Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, have strongly underlined the growing threat stemming from the growing Soviet military power. They have also condemned Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and demanded the withdrawal of foreign forces from the two countries to enable the people of Kampuchea and Afghanistan to determine their own future.

But Mrs Gandhi's perception was basically at variance. She blamed Afghan developments to superpower rivalry and explained, without apparently making any impact, why India recognized the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea.

A faithful reproduction of the trend of the discussion would immensely hurt India's image as an influential leader of the non-aligned movement. And Commonwealth tradition is not to hurt anybody, least the host, which also happens to be the country with the largest population.

A member of the drafting committee, whose ingenuity has been sharpened by his attendance at scores of such meetings, told AFP today that they will find a way out.

What it was he wouldn't say. Perhaps it was a bit too early. The problem has been thrown to them only today after the leaders from 16 Commonwealth countries completed their "stimulating" talks late yesterday evening.

The prime ministers and presidents quietly "retreated" today to the spacious presidential palace where 16 suites have been prepared for them with ample opportunity to swim, play tennis and even hit up a birdie or two at the nine-hole golf course in the palace grounds.

It will not be all fun, though. The leaders will have informal discussions both on a bilateral basis and continue the dialogue away from the attention of officials and the press.

They will return to the conference table Monday to approve the joint communique which is to be issued in the afternoon.

Harshest critics of the Soviet Union and Vietnam were the prime ministers of Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia--Mr Malcolm Fraser, Mr Robert Muldoon, Mr Lee Kuan Yew and Datuk Hussein Onn, respectively. And they did not mince their words despite a spirited defence of India's policy made by Mrs Gandhi in her opening remarks.

Pointing out that the Soviet Union was spending 12 to 14 percent of its GNP (gross national product) on defence, compared to Australia's 3 percent, Mr Fraser said Moscow was bent on acquiring world superiority in all branches of arms. A new empire is emerging, he said, the Soviet empire. He also referred to the strikes in Poland and pointed to their implications for a group of countries which did not follow the rule of law.

Turning to Kampuchea, Mr Fraser said if Vietnam had turned to economic reconstruction after the war ended in 1975, it would have been one of the richest countries in Asia. Instead, it sent a quarter million men into Kampuchea to topple a regime it did not like.

Australia, he said, had cut off all aid to Vietnam because it did not want to finance a military machine.

Mr Fraser was forceful in his enunciation that Soviet troops would not be withdrawn for "a long time" and suggested that they might even be reinforced.

This fear was echoed by Mr Muldoon who said there was "not one ray of light" for a solution of the Afghan problem. He said the Soviet Union was capitalizing on the loss of credibility of the United States as the world's major power.

It was left to Mr Lee Kuan Yew, who laid down his country's line very clearly on Thursday while others tried to be non-controversial, to articulate on the origins of the problems and the spillover for Southeast Asian countries.

He recalled the long fight Singapore and Malaysia had to wage against armed communism in the forties and fifties and said they would not accept communism.

He said the communist system would collapse in 20 years unless they went to war and won in the battlefield. "Those who oppose communism should have the courage to say that the communists will not win," said Mr Lee.

On Kampuchea, Mr Lee said there was "a waiting game." The stalemate on the battlefield between the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces and the forces of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime was perhaps a good time to seek a compromise so that a government can emerge which is not against Vietnam, China or Thailand.

Mr Lee also told his Commonwealth colleagues that China, weakened by a decade of cultural revolution, was not much of a threat.

Datuk Hussein Onn said Malaysia would not accept the arguments advanced by the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their intervention in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He also referred to the big refugee burden his country, Singapore and Thailand, had to face because of the exodus of the Indochinese people.

In her opening remarks Mrs Gandhi said though India was not in favour of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, peaceful efforts should be made to seek a political settlement there.

Maintaining that the aggravation of events in the area was basically rooted in great power rivalry, Mrs Gandhisaid the only way was to bring together parties concerned to create stable enough conditions for a withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Defending her government's decision to recognise the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, she said India faced similar criticism when it recognised the People's Republic of China after the communist revolution in 1949. But those countries critical of India were now the foremost in bringing China into the mainstream of world events.

Mrs Gandhi said India would work for genuine stability in Southeast Asia and pledged India's support for the concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality advocated by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which Malaysia and Singapore are members along with Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

Mrs Gandhi stressed that Vietnam should not be ostracised as China was 30 years ago.

Apparently stung by the strong criticism she heard during the three hours of discussion, Mrs Gandhi shot back at the end of the meeting: "India may have many failings, but lack of courage is not one of them."

Commonwealth Communique

BK081545 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1430 GMT 8 Sep 80

["Text" of 8 September communique issued at conclusion of Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in Delhi]

[Text] The second meeting of Commonwealth heads of government of the Asia Pacific region was held in New Delhi 4-8 September 1980. The heads of government who attended the meeting were the prime minister of Australia, the president of Bangladesh, the prime minister of Fiji, the prime minister of India, the president of Kiribati, the prime minister of Malaysia, the president of Mauru, the prime minister of New Zealand, the prime minister of Papua New Guinea, the prime minister of Singapore, the prime minister of the Solomon Islands, the president of Sri Lanka, the prime minister of Tonga, the prime minister of Tuvalue, the prime minister of Vanuatu, and the prime minister of Western Samoa. The prime minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was in the chair.

The heads of government welcomed the valuable opportunity provided by this meeting to discuss in an informal atmosphere matters of common interest to them, including problems of a global nature. They agreed that there was ample scope for a united approach to matters of concern to all countries of the region. They examined in this context various specific and concrete programmes and proposals for practical cooperation among the countries represent ..

The heads of government noted with particular satisfaction that since their last meeting 2 years ago four more countries in the Pacific who, following the attainment of independence had become members of the Commonwealth, were participating in this meeting, namely, the Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalue and Vanuatu. They felt that the Pacific island countries should be able to look with confidence towards the Commonwealth in particular and the international community in general to help them to tackle their special problems of development.

World and Regional Political Trends

Heads of government, recognising the significant impact which events and developments since they last met had had on the peace and stability of the Asian region, reviewed the current international strategic and political situation. They noted with grave concern the deterioration in the overall situation, including the prospects of confrontation between the great powers in the region. They addressed their attention in particular to the consequences and implications of the crises in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. They also noted the intensification of the great power military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Recognising the political, security, economic and social ramifications of these events, the heads of government stressed the urgency of the resolution of the differences by peaceful means. They reaffirmed their conviction that relations between states should be based on respect for sovereignty, equality, independence and territorial integrity. They affirmed the inadmissability of the use of force in international relations and of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states.

The Indian Ocean

The heads of government noted with concern that despite the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland states, the great power military presence in the Indian Ocean has increased and that there has been a deterioration of peace and security in the Indian Ocean area. They further noted with regret that recent events in the region together with the worsening international situation have caused a further build up of the great power military presence. While regretting the suspension of bilateral talks on arms limitation in the Indian Ocean between the Soviet Union and the United States and reaffirming their commitment to the ultimate establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with the 1971 UN declaration, they called upon the great powers to take active and effective steps to remove existing sources of tension in the area. In the absence of such steps, progress towards such a zone would be difficult. They expressed the hope that the proposed UN conference on the Indian Ocean in Sri Lanka next year would make a positive contribution to the implementation of the declaration.

Afghanistan

The heads of government noted with grave concern the situation which had developed in Afghanistan and agreed that it carried dangerous implications for the peace and stability of the region. While noting that there were differing perceptions as to the circumstances leading up to the present situation, they emphasised that if a political settlement acceptable to all involved and affected parties was not found, a further deterioration, including a possibility of great power confrontation, was unavoidable. Pending such a settlement they stressed the need to deescalate tensions. They expressed their full support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and other countries of the region. They urged the concerned parties to work towards a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from foreign interference and intervention.

Kampuchea

The heads of government expressed grave concern over the persistence of foreign intervention and interference in Kampuchea. The situation which existed affected the peace and security of the whole region. They were convinced that to bring about durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia there was an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which would ensure the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Kampuchea. The heads of government were convinced of the need for the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. They were also convinced of the necessity to create a climate of peace and security in Kampuchea which would enable the people of that country to determine their future destiny free from outside interference.

Urging all states in Southeast Asia to develop peaceful, friendly and harmonious relations, the heads of government noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all states to lend their fullest support to these efforts.

They expressed their conviction that a comprehensive political solution of the Kampuchean question would contribute to the realisation of such a zone of peace.

Refugees

The heads of government agreed that among the most pressing humanitarian issues facing them was the plight of approximately 2 million refugees in the Asian region. The heads of government commended international efforts being undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations as well as the individual efforts by various countries to alleviate the plight of these refugees, including where possible to enable them to return voluntarily to their homelands. They nevertheless recognised that much more needed to be done to assist the refugees and the countries giving them temporary shelter. They also expressed the hope that the international community would intensify its efforts to bring relief to all people in the region who have suffered untold rigours of famine and deprivation and have been displaced by war, disease and hunger.

South Pacific

The heads of government agreed that regional cooperation could contribute significantly to the capability of member states in the South Pacific in overcoming their problems. They also agreed that it was vital for the peace and stability of the region that all peoples of the South Pacific were afforded the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination as laid down in the UN Charter. They expressed the conviction that this right precluded interference by any country or outside elements in any form.

Zimbabwe

The heads of government expressed deep satisfaction at the Commonwealth's significant role in Zimbabwe's accession to freedom and independence. They recalled that the basis for a political settlement in Zimbabwe had been laid at the Lusaka meeting of Commonwealth heads of government in 1979 and that the Commonwealth has played a central part in the subsequent processes which led to free and fair elections and independence. They noted that all Commonwealth countries of the Asia-Pacific region had contributed in various ways to this notable achievement, which had further strengthened the Commonwealth's solidarity and sense of purpose.

Middle East

The heads of government noted with deep concern that the situation in the Middle East, including recent developments, remained critical, posing a continuing threat to global peace and security. They reaffirmed the necessity of urgently seeking a just settlement of the problem on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council and the recognition of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

International Economic Situation

The heads of government reviewed the trends in the world economy since they last met and assessed present prospects. They viewed with serious concern the world economic crisis. There was a marked slowdown in world economic activity and growth, increased unemployment, high levels of inflation and an unprecedented balance pf payments problem. At the same time they felt that the world economy was so interdependent that a common economic problem could only be resolved by concerted action by all countries. This also entailed the exertion of the necessary political will on the part of the developed countries.

The heads of government stressed that this crisis situation, especially in the light of its consequences for economic welfare and political stability, deserved the most urgent attention by the international community. Inward looking national approaches would not only prove ineffective but could also be counterproductive. Bold international action involving the whole international community deserved serious consideration.

In this connection the heads of government welcomed the report of the Brandt commission, "A Programme for Survival," and the report of the Commonwealth group of experts, "The World Economics Crisis." They felt that both reports were timely and complementary and their emphasis on interdependence and mutuality of interest in structural change was a constructive response to the present impasse in the North-South dialogue and the need for bold and innovative solutions. They commended the recommendations for serious consideration and support as appropriate by the international community in the forthcoming global negotiations.

The heads of government welcomed the decision of the UN General Assembly to set up a new global round of negotiations on international economic cooperation in 1981. In this connection they urged every cooperation to ensure a successful outcome at the current special session of the UN General Assembly. They expressed the hope that the global round would usher in a new era of fruitful and constructive negotiations in the 1980's and they agreed to give maximum support to ensuring its success. Recognising the need for wide support at the highest political level, they endorsed the recommendation of the Brandt commission for a limited and representative informal summit.

The heads of government regarded the mounting payments deficits of developing countries and widening global payments imbalances as one of the urgent and indeed critical problems facing the world community. They stressed that great intermediation by internal financial institutions was crucial to promoting the recycling of surpluses, ensuring great participation by the least developed, most seriously affected, the landlocked and the island developing countries and facilitating a smooth adjustment process. In this connection they drew attention to the innovative approach to the recycling process recommended by the Commonwealth experts group and commended it for urgent consideration by the international community.

The heads of government noted that many developing countries had been gravely affected in the past year by a combination of adverse international factors. These had created an acute balance of payments problem which had critically aggravated their overall economic situation. In these circumstances, and given the difficulty of the least developed, most seriously affected landlocked and island developing countries in borrowing on acceptable commercial terms and conditions, they felt that there was urgent need to augment substantially the flow of financial resources on sustained concessional terms and on a predictable long term basis. Such assistance was immediately required as balance of payments support to maintain their level of economic activity and to achieve even minimal development objectives. At the same time, significant additional assistance as well as appropriate domestic policies were required to enable these countries to make necessary medium term adjustments, more especially by developing their energy potential, building up their infrastructure and augmenting their export capacities.

Trade Policy

Recognising that freer and expanding world trade was an area of strong mutuality of interest between countries, the heads of government expressed concern at the continuing trend of rising protectionism and the possibility of a sudden escalation should the recession deepen.

They expressed the belief that positive adjustment policies and the dissemination of information on the advantages of freer trade could greatly help governments to resist political pressures for protectionism. They agreed to support international action for the encouragement and monitoring of positive adjustment policies. They noted that although some positive results of significant benefit to major developed countries were achieved in the recently concluded multilateral trade negotiations in the context of products of export interest to the region, the results were far from satisfactory. In this connection they noted the lack of attention given to increasing quantitative restraints and other new protectionist devices adopted contrary to both the spirit and the letter of the GATT and the limited attention given to the liberation of agricultural trade. They agreed to work together in support of efforts to secure better access for their products in the major consuming countries.

They reiterated their faith in the present GATT rules which allowed neither selective safeguards nor conditional MFN [not further identified] action and agreed to work together to ensure that the safeguards under the present system were preserved.

They noted that the negotiations on the future of the multi fibre arrangement would soon start. The participating countries agreed that a return to the provisions of the original MFA and the setting of a time limit for the abandonment of the MFA was the minimum desirable goal in the negotiations.

Commodities and the Common Fund

Heads of government welcomed the conclusion of negotiations within UNCTAD to set up a common fund and noted the constructive role played by previous Commonwealth fora and the Commonwealth Secretariat in helping bring about a positive outcome. They agreed to continue working together constructively in supporting the operation of the fund and its further development. They viewed with concern the slow progress in negotiating new international commodity agreements and the recent setbacks in renegotiating existing agreements and offered their full cooperation in helping to ensure faster progress in setting up international commodity agreements.

Economic and Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries

Heads of government reaffirmed the growing relevance of economic and technical cooperation amongst developing countries which would constitute an additional input to global development efforts. They stressed that such cooperation required adequate support from the developed countries mutilateral development agencies and international financial institutions. They observed that the lack of information as to the capabilities of the developing countries was a major impediment to such cooperation and they urged the Commonwealth Secretariat to give attention to measures designed to bridge the information gap. They noted with appreciation that the Secretariat was already making extensive use of these capabilities in its programmes and they asked it to make maximum use of these resources in programmes in the region.

Regional Economic and Functional Cooperation

Regional Trade

Heads of government accepted the recommendations contained in the report of the report of the consultative group on trade. Heads of government noted with concern that protectionism is on the increase particularly against the labour intensive or lower cost exports of countries of the region.

Most developing countries have severe balance of payments problems and need to expand export opportunities for their competitive products in order to pay for their imports mainly from developed countries.

Developed countries and in particular those which exercise the major influence over world trade should not seek to avoid the realities of international competitiveness and should make a determined effort to liberalise trade through the adoption of positive adjustment policies.

Heads of government paid particular attention to the reference by the consultative group to the longstanding and persistent protectionist policies of the major industrialised countries against competitive exports of industrial and agricultural products of member countries of the region. They considered that the group should as a matter of urgency make these policies the subject of detailed examination and report. They also agreed on the need for the consultative group to examine and report on measures to facilitiate the liberalisation of trade within the region, recognising that economic cooperation between member countries needed to be strengthened as part of the process of improving access to developed country markets of the exports of developing countries.

They decided that the group's terms of reference should be broadened to include economic development issues in order that the potential for development of member countries may be explored in a more effective manner. The additional terms of reference are as follows:

Study mutually beneficial ways and means to facilitate a better use of resources, diversify production and obtain more fruitful specialisation to promote international trade within the region, especially with a view to accelerating the economic development of the developing countries.

Explore avenues where two or more countries may be able to cooperate on joint ventures and on projects which would maximise the economic and trading opportunities of the countries concerned, examine possibilites for mutually beneficial exchanges in such areas as project management design, engineering for infrastructural development and marketing among member countries.

Examine ways of improving the export trade of developing countries in commodities, semimanufacturers and manufacturers and of encouraging the adoption of positive adjustment policies, especially by developed countries which will facilitate the redployment of industries on the basis of comparative advantage, promote market promotion activities which aim at facilitating the expansion of intraregional trade.

Industrial Cooperation

Heads of government recognised the importance of mutual cooperation in the industrial development of the region. They noted with satisfaction the establishment of the industrial development unit within the Commonwealth Secretariat and felt that it provided a useful vehicle for industrial cooperation among member countries. They felt that the unit could play a positive role in providing catalytic inputs relating to feasibility studies upgrading industries through technical engineering and managerial support and filling gaps impeding the implementation of viable projects. They noted that the role of the IDU [not further identified] was to provide expertise and services to complement the activities of other international agencies.

Heads of government expressed their appreciation of the offers of assistance made by Australia and India in the form of funds, experts, technology and other services to support the CDU [not further identified] facilitate successful implementation of industrial projects in the region.

They acknowledged the need for making special efforts for the industrial development of small island developing countries in the region and for drawing up special schemes for this purpose. Such schemes should be responsive to the perceptions and policies of the individual countries themselves with regard to the course of their industrial development.

Heads of government noted that the Asian Development Bank and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation would be undertaking an industrial survey to identify projects to enable island countries to take advantage of the South Pacific regional trade and economic agreement and that the Government of Australia had offered to provide a team leader.

With a view to providing a means of continuing mutual cooperation in industrial development of the region and a continuing forum for the exchange of ideas among member countries, heads of government decided to set up a working group on industry with the following terms of reference:

Examine and consider proposals for industrial cooperation among member countries including: Establishing and enhancing capabilities for industrial development and technical cooperation in regard to consultancy engineering, design, technological documentation, technology transfer, development of national standards and research and development; training of manpower and enterpreneurial development and identification and implementation of specific projects of industrial cooperation such as resource surveys, preinvestment studies, development of energy sources and the establishment of small scale and large industrial ventures.

Provide to the countries concerned its assessment of these proposals. Interact with the IDU in the work of facilitating industrial development in the region.

Undertake such other assignments as may be entrusted to it by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting.

It was decided that Papua New Guinea would act as the convenor of the working group.

Energy

Heads of government considered and endorsed the report of the consultative group of energy. They welcomed the establishment of the regional renewable energy resource information system as a valuable contribution which inter alia will assist in identifying problems caused by the shortage of adequate information and in many instances the absence of sufficient numbers of adequately trained personnel. They underlined the crucial character which the question of energy had now assumed in the global scene.

They stressed the importance given in the report to the development of integrated energy systems to meet the needs of each country on the basis of utilising local resources, in particular those of renewable energies. They agreed that the group should intensify its activity in the period ahead and not only continue to [word indistinct] the issues identified in the Sydney communique, but also examine new initiatives for the wider utilisation of renewable energy [words indistinct] transfer is (?mutually) beneficial terms. In this regard they welcomed the suggestions made by India to make available training facilities in Indian institutions to countries to supply prototypes of devices for the utilisation of renewable energies and to make available the services of specialists in the field covered by the report. They also agreed that the group's activities should be widened to include certain aspects of conventional energy as proposed in the report of the group.

Heads of government took particular note of the fact revealed in the groups report that a paucity of data and a difficulty of access where data exist are important handicaps to energy planning and technology assessment, particularly in the smaller countries. They, therefore, welcomed the willingness of India and Australia to support such resources and energy needs and surveys as might be requested. They also referred to the need to provide increased training and other technical assistance, including the exchange of personnel, in order to facilitate the implementation of energy programmes geared to the needs of the countries of the region. In this connection they noted with satisfaction that the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia had announced during the meeting their intention to cosponsor an energy planning workshop in Papua New Guinea later this year.

Agricultural Research and Development

Heads of government noted that a number of Commonwealth countries of the region had expertise and experience in agricultural research and development which could profitably be harnessed for wider collective benefit. They agreed that with the prospect of an increasing imbalance between food supplies and population growth and with overwhelming dependence on agricultural products as major export earners in many countries of the region, a greater cooperative effort in this area would be both timely and beneficial.

Heads of government considered a number of proposals put forward by the president of Bangladesh and a consequence requested the secretary general to appoint an expert study group--drawn from the countries of the region--to examine and recommend a programme of action designed to establish purposeful collaboration among countries of the region, increase and diversify agricultural production and processing and alleviate rural poverty through agricultural development, including the development of fisheries.

Heads of government agreed that in implementing their mandate, the expert study group should study and make recommendations relating to:

Measures for an increased flow of information on agricultural research and development with the aim of facilitating the transfer and exchange of technologies, research management, research equipment and adaptive research, taking into account the specific needs of each country.

A framework for greater cooperation amongst national research institutions in the region, including the exchange of research scientists and other experts.

Appropriate measures for the establishment of an "information bank" based on evaluated expertise in agricultural research and development and related fields in countries of the region.

Joint projects by national institutes in appropriate rural technologies, including post harvest storage and processing technology.

Regional cooperation in the protection of national rights and the exploitation and development of fishery resources in the new exclusive economic zones.

It was agreed that full account should be taken by the group of services and assistance available through existing agencies, institutions and bilateral aid. The study group would submit its report to the secretary general as early as possible. It was agreed that the costs of the individual experts appointed to the study group would be met from within the region.

Illicit Drugs

The heads of government reviewed the report of the working group on illicit drugs which dealt with a serious problem affecting humanity at large in a variety of ways. They recognised that drug abuse on a pervasive scale threatened the security, stability and resilience of a nation. They further noted that this was not merely a social problem and that there was a clear link between drug trafficking and other types of organised crime, including illegal trafficking in firearms which could pose a serious security problem in some countries. They expressed the hope that steps would be taken by the concerned member countries for early adherence to the UN conventions of 1961--as amended--and 1971 so as to secure a uniform basis for the harmonisation of national drug laws within the region. They reiterated the need to foster closer cooperation and to explore the possibility of enacting fresh legislation or amending the existing legislation where necessary for the effective implementation of the working group's recommendations within the framework of the existing international and regional agencies. They agreed that the group should be reconvened at least once a year.

Terrorism

The report of the working group of the important subject of terrorism was reviewed. In endorsing the report, heads of government commended the degree of cooperation which was evident from the interchange among officials. They agreed that regional member countries should take appropriate action in the light of recommendations of the group and keep in close touch during forthcoming deliberations on this subject in relevant international bodies.

Assistance for Small Island Developing States

The heads of government commended the desire of Pacific island countries for greater self-reliance through increased mutual cooperation among themselves. They welcomed their initiative for a Pacific regional advisory service proposed at the Honolulu conference in March 1980 through which they would assist each other in providing for their needs for specialist skills and other manpower requirements. The proposal for a Pacific regional advisory service was fully consistent with both the Commonwealth tradition of mutual help and self-reliance and with the United Nations concept of increased technical cooperation amongst developing island countries themselves. Heads of government welcomed Australia's offer to finance and to assist in regional consultations on the establishment of the proposed Pacific regional advisory service.

Role of the Commonwealth Secretariat

The heads of government expressed their appreciation for the effective contribution being made to regional cooperation by the Commonwealth Secretariat. They were confident that the Secretariat would continue to be responsive to requests for assistance in the planning, design and implementation of appropriate activities in member countries of the region. To this end, they emphasised that it would be desirable for all programmes to be developed in close collaboration with the Secretariat and with the support of its professional services in order to ensure maximum harmonisation with other relevant Commonwealth activities.

Funding

The heads of government recognised that if the impetus of the programme for regional cooperation is to be maintained, additional resources will be required by the commonwealth Secretariat and in particular the CFTC [not further identified] for the provision of the additional services and technical assistance.

They undertook to consider, sympathetically, in consultation with the Secretariat, the additional funding requirements of specific activities.

Cooperation With Other Countries and Organisations

The heads of government expressed the view that regional cooperation should allow for cooperation with non-Commonwealth countries and organisations in specific activities where this is desirable.

They agreed that in order to ensure a greater exchange of information for mutual benefit, the reports of the consultative and working groups should be made available to relevent regional and international organisations.

Followup Action

The heads of government expressed their sincere appreciation to the consultant, Mr Koelmeyer, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation for maintaining the momentum towards great cooperation and consultation which was generated by their first meeting. In view of the increased number of areas which they had identified for expanding the functional relationship between them, they agreed on the need to continue and strengthen the liaison facilities required to ensure appropriate followup action and requested the secretary general, in consultation with member countries and subject to the availability of resources, to make available the necessary liaison facilities.

Appreciation to Host Government

The heads of government expressed appreciation for the excellent arrangements made for their meeting by the Indian Government and for the warm and friendly hospitality they received from the Indian Government and people.

The heads of government expressed satisfaction with the progress made in their regional initiatives since their first meeting in Sydney in February 1978 and with the contribution their regional cooperation has made to the strengthening of their Commonwealth bonds and the Commonwealth association as a whole. They asked the chairman to convey these sentiments to all other Commonwealth heads of government.

Next Meeting

The heads of government accepted with pleasure an invitation from the prime minister of Fiji to meet again in Suva in 1982.

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR TEHRAN 8 SEP

BK090336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Finance Minister R. Venkataraman left New Delhi last night for Tehran on a 3-day official visit to Iran. He is going there as a special envoy of the prime minister. During his stay in the Iranian capital he will review bilateral relations. Stepping up of the oil supply to India is expected to figure prominently during his talks with the Iranian leaders.

REPORTAGE ON 8 SEP 'BLACK FRIDAY' CEREMONIES

Khomeyni Statement

LD071250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the eve of the anniversary of the bloody 8 September, Iran's 'ashura [historical martyrdom of Imam Husayn] has issued the following statement [read by announcer]:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Eight September 1978 is one of God's days whose memory the noble nation of Iran will keep alive.

Our nation is used to martyrdom and self-sacrifice and does not fear any enemy, power or conspiracy.

Let the dredges of history rise against Islam in the name of Islam, and commit treason against the holy Koran in the name of Koran. That is nothing new. Islam has seen many of these traitors and has sent all of them to the territory of Satan.

The nation which passed through 5 June, the day of blood, and 8 September, the day promising the victory of blood, the doomsday of the regime, with honor and victory, does not fear these economic and military blockades. Those who fear them consider economics as the foundation, their bellies as the focal point and the world as their ultimate goal and destination. You, the brave nation, be ready to confront the superpowers and their military forces. And you, the armed forces, who are the soldiers of Islam and selfless vanguards of our goal and guardians of the country, be equipped both with arms and virtues, and do not allow fear to enter you, since Almighty God supports you and the great nation is for you. God's peace and benediction be upon the virtuous.

Guards Corps Warning

LD081016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Revolution Guards Corps Headquarters has announced that according to available reports, a group of individuals are planning to sabotage this afternoon's ceremonies, attack the Voice and Vision of Iran and possibly disrupt the live coverage of this evening's ceremonies.

The Revolution Guards Corps statement cites the fact that the brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps and the revolution committees have the responsibility of staging these ceremonies, and calls on the people to pay attention to loudspeakers and the programs. If the people notice any suspicious movements in the crowd, they should immediately report them to the brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps and the revolution committees stationed at the scene. The people are also asked to leave Shohada Square after the ceremonies.

Bani-Sadr Appeal

LD081216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1134 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, a few moments ago Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, addressed the sisters and brothers of Tehran and its suburbs in a short radio message which we invite you to hear:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Muslim people of Tehran and its suburbs and the spirits of the martyrs who crushed the forces of the shah's regime are today present in Shohada Square.

Once again your diligence has amazed those who thought that the people are not conscious, that they are emotional. Great waves of people are rolling towards the Shohada Square. Since your presence at the scene is very important, rumors have been spread saying that Shohada Square will be attacked and that the people should stay at home and listen to the president's speech in peace. I assure you mother, father, sister and brother, that peace will be maintained.

Today is the day when your presence at the scene will be a determining factor. Leave your houses and turn to the streets and go to Shohada Square. Today Tehran should show its unity. Today Tehran should show the national mobilization of the Islamic Republic. Today Tehran should show its support. [end recording]

Bani-Sadr Address

LD081938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Speech by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at Shohada Square ceremony in Tehran marking 8 September "black Friday" anniversary--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. (?Greetings) to the victims of 8 September 1978 who were rolled in blood and dust in this very square in order to smash the enemy's resistance. Greetings to the citizens of Tehran and its suburbs who have taken part in one of the most massive rallies. At 1530 I was told that provocative threats have been made apparently to the effect that certain places would be attacked today, and that there would be clashes. [Words indistinct] I sent them a message; I sent a message to the citizens of Tehran that nothing would disturb Tehran's peace.

There would be a danger if society were not in the arena; there would be a danger if you, the women, if you, the men, if you, the revolutionary [word indistinct] were not in the arena. I asked the citizens of Tehran, those who were still in their homes to hear and watch me delivering my message, the words of the president, to come out into the streets and come to this square. If this kindness I experience today and my speech being broadcast live continue, you may be able to hear me on another occasion as well. More important than my remarks is your presence on the scene in Tehran streets and squares--something which should enliven the spirit of the martyrs of 8 September.

For this reason, I tell you once again--you the men, you the women, you the sisters, you the brothers, you the fathers and you the mothers--that today the streets of Tehran belong to the citizens of Tehran; your march toward this square and your presence in various streets of Tehran (?are a manifestation of our internal unity) and an expression of our people's demand--a demand for unity, a demand for the continuation of the revolution, a demand for the principle of establishing Islamic rule to guarantee freedom and independence and to establish the Islamic order. [Words indistinct] your movement is such that it should make the U.S. superpower change its mind about plotting; it should make its associates in the region change their minds about plotting against us; it should tell Saddam Husayn and the domestic servants of the U.S. superpower that this great human flood, aware and alert, is determined to continue the path of the revolution, to safeguard the Islamic Republic of Iran. You men, you women: You converted Tehran today into a great resurgence of the masses and brought to an end all the false propaganda, which has emotion but lacks awareness and consciousness and which comes from those who move in like a tide but who never stay on, who come in and then go away. Those who still do not believe should look at this massive gathering, should come to their senses, should realize that our people are not going to merely watch those who engineer scenes and hatch plots, for our people are among those who--whenever a danger is felt, whenever they experience weakness, whenever they detect that the cause of righteousness is facing defeat--would pour into the streets, the same way they did today by coming to this square.

I had planned, and I still plan, to speak with you about my general impression of the situation in the country, and to seize this valuable and great opportunity to stress the fact that as long as our Muslim people are standing, as long as you are standing, as long as this massive wave is flowing like a devastating flood, I too will stand for your sake of your opinion; I, too, will resist and will not quit in the face of any problem.

The citizens of Tehran have asked me to talk about and explain the following issues. All the basic topics on which the people have asked me to remark are as follows:

Clarify your views regarding the lack of agreement with the prime minister and with the Cabinet; clarify [word indistinct] of the country's economic situation and of unemployment and housing; tell the people the truth;

Why you do not have the power act; make revelations; why there is no security; be more decisive; what your position is with regard to the Islamic Republican Party; why you say things but do not act on them; why you do not devote greater attention to the deprived in the poorer parts of the country; talk about the future of the country and about the government; with regard to education and training, speak about purging and nationalizing schools; state your views regarding the opposition political parties; clarify your position on freedom and monopoly; speak about the fate of the hostages; stop the counterrevolutionaries; and why you do not clarify the [ords indistinct] of the country at present.

These are the most basic topics about which the people want me to speak. [sentence indistinct]

I shall speak about four topics because they are basic topics, because they are facts, because they are things you should know. So I will riase those issues with you which would prevent you from making a mistake. Speaking about individuals and about groups, interesting though it may be, is not, in my view, basic. (?I would like) to tell you my assessment of the country's situation in gneeral. [words indistinct] on your awareness, on your aware and clear conscience--this glorious unity which has been manifested and welled up today. The unity which is being manifested today, independent of the decisions of groups and on the direct wishes of the people themselves, should be regarded as the people's demand for continuing the course adopted by the martyrs. Thus I shall speak about the role of the people in the arena, about the [word indistinct] of the people's presence in the area. This gathering of your, this movement of yours to the square plays the determining role--a role which is more decisive than tens and hundreds of words and solgans and more important for Iran today and tomorrow than anything else. That you are marching toward one target, that you are moving everywhere like a wave--this is the genuine and fundamental foundation of the revolution.

This morning I referred to the Koran and it occurred to me to refer to some distinguishing factos concerning the sovereignty of blasphemy and polytheism in sovieties so that my talk would have an ideological basis.

he distinguishing political factor of a polytheistic society, a society of the age of ignorance is the monopolization of government by the group. The Koran points out this situation in Arab society during the age of ignorance and the government of (?Quraysh), and the distinguishing factors of the government of Quraysh are explained. You know that the Quraysh regarded a monopolistic government as their own right. Therefore the first distinguishing factor of polytheism and blasphemy is monpolization and the control of all government positions by rejecting and repulsing others. We shall see who these [word indistinct] are.

The distinguishing economic factor of a polytheistic society of the age of ignorance was the great poverty of the masses. In a society where the vast majority of the people live in abject poverty, in a society where a small minority through plundering and stealing and through bullying methods and tactics monopolize the sources of wealth while the vast majority is afflicated with ever-increasing poverty--the poverty of the people, the poverty of the masses is one of the most distinguishing factors of a satanical and blasphemous society. It is true--and you also heard it in the message of the imam--that in Islam economy is not the foundation. Nor is economy the foundation from a scientific point of view. This is a scientific [word indistinct]. Nevertheless, poverty is the sign of polytheism and the poverty of the masses is the sign of the sovereignty of blasphemy. Therefore, if we wish to establish an Islamic society its best sign is how hard we will work to eliminate poverty among the masses; how hard we will work to cut off the hands of those groups who have monopolized the economic life of the country through force and various unpleasant methods. To that extent we are moving toward Islam, to that extent we are moving toward the establishment of an Islamic society. [passage indistinct]

The third distinguishing factor of a polytheistic, blasphemous society of the age of ignorance is that social relations are based on force. In the society of the age of ignorance (?those who were in charge) regarded themselves as belonging to a different order. In social relations the vast masses of the people were not taken into account. [sentence indistinct] They used to say that the people had no understanding, that the people had no intelligence, that the people had no knowledge. [passage indistinct]

Another distinguishing factor of a polytheistic society is the degree of security the people enjoy. In a society in which the masses have no value, in a society in which the will of the people (?is not carried out), in a society in which the wishes of the people are ignored, in a society in which a minority regards it as its right to stand up against the wishes of an entire nation, in such a society blasphemy and polytheism reign even if the name of [word indistinct] is put upon it. [shouts of approval] [passage indistinct]

At that time the wretched shah used to talk of being a god. He used to say: Whatever I say should be done. [sentence indistinct] The imam used to say: I am not the leader of the people. I am beside the people. I say what the people are saying. I want what the people want. Those who regard themselves as being in the line of the imam should know that the distinguishing sign of the line of Imam Khomeyni [passage indistinct].

Therefore, we cannot claim that our government is an Islamic government if we do not rely upon the wishes of the people, if we say that the duty of the people was to bring us to power, and now that they have done their work they should go and sit quietly in their own homes and watch us fight one another. In all the governments where the people play the fundamental role those governments are monotheistic, godly governments; and in all the governments where a minority, any minority, wishes to monopolize the government through (?satanical methods) that government is going toward blasphemy and polytheism. [passage indistinct]

The fourth distinguishing factor of a polytheistic, blasphemous society is that knowledge and awareness disappear from that society, and that means are used to prevent the expression of the thoughts of the people. Not only will other people not be allowed to say what they think, but even the Muslims themselves are not able to express their opinions.

Another distinguishing factor and another manifest sign is baldfaced lies and false accusations. When in a society one is allowed to accuse the president face to face and to lie about him, then obviously others will become fearful and apprehensive, and thus unable to express their views. When they want to force the president to do things by creating an atmosphere or to dissuade him from doing them, then naturally, others will be unable to say anything. Therefore, polytheism and blasphemy begin to return.

When they can create preconceived ideas in a society; when by repeating things, they can instill false ideas in people, then of course it is possible to establish the rule of a minority in that society. When it is possible to stop the utterance of truth by propaganda, repeating things, intimidation, breaking resistance and creating fear, then of course it is possible to establish the rule of a minority. It is under these circumstances that we regress to a condition of polytheism. When it is possible to attribute a certain saying to the president, and by repeating it, to make it impossible even for him to deny it, then obviously preparations are being made to restore polytheism and the rule of Satan. Finally, when struggle by pen and [words indistinct], when night and day a certain topic is repeated, when articles are written one after another, when commentary after commentary is published and distributed and when you want to ask why are there provocative articles, why are there seditious articles, then voices arise, saying that these people follow the imam's path; this is to stop me from replying to them. This is aimed at gagging the president. No. It will not do; no, it will not do.

I will neither be made silent, nor will I submit. These people, you people, the people of today's Tehran, today's (?Iran) testify that they are against the methods of incitement of radio and television. [loud shouts by the crowd and faint shouts of greetings to Bani-Sadr] Today, Tehran is here and is saying that these methods of incitement are harmful to the republic. [shouts of approval] The line of the imam is not the line of disunity among the Muslims. It is not the line of drawing a line among Muslim sisters and brothers. The line of the imam is the line of the martyrs of 8 September, it is the line of all the martyrs, the line of Islam and the line of oneness. It is the line of unity, the line of monotheism, the line of unity, the line of understanding, the line of construction. It is not the line of incitement.

Finally, one of the distinguishing methods of the satanical people, those groups which are satanical regardless of whatever name they use, is the creation of scarecrows. Those who create scarecrows in order to frighten the people, those who constantly create doubts, those who constantly create fictitious monsters, those who constantly create fear of this or that group in order to frighten people, in reality wish to dominate the people. They wish to impose themselves upon the society. Such a government is not a government which is Islamic or which is in the line of the imam.

After having explained the distinguishing marks of a blasphemous society so that you may know that those who use destructive methods are doing harm to the (?line) of Islam and to the line of the imam, now I will begin the second part of my speech--that part concerning the propaganda against the president, so that I may let you know that they have no personal animosity toward the president. You have heard and have read [approximately 3-minute interruption during which Bani-Sadr repeatedly asks the people not to push amd be quiet] the propaganda which they have spread since I was elected president and which they have continued without break is as follows: I am against the Majlis. I am against the revolutionary organs. I am not in the line of the imam and deep in my heart I am against the imam.

I start here: You people know which individuals spread this propaganda. They say (?and say further) that I am against the imam; that I do not dare say so, but deep in my heart I am against the imam. They even gave a report to the imam from the office around me, hoping that they might be able to excite this great spirit. But I am not surprised, because this propaganda is the clear sign of the corruption of these groups.

I have read in history books that Mu'aviyyah [an opponent of 'Ali who ultimately defeated him and founded the Ummayyid Caliphate] had spread this propaganda in Syria, that the clergy, the so-called clergy and the learned people of the time, believed that 'Ali was the first person, the first nonbeliever who had fought against the prophet of Islam and that he was the first infidel who was killed at the hands of the Muslims.

Now they are making this propaganda that the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran opposes the founder of this republic. It is not surprising. Those people who spread such propaganda are following the path of Mu'aviyyeh. I tell them: You tried hard, you went to a lot of trouble, but because of the will of God, by the will of God who is the sole source of our reliance, you have been completely defeated. [shouts of God is great] I, who regard myself as the son of the imam, have nothing but love and sincerity in my heart. And in my mind I have no other thought than to carry out his wishes.

I do not hide the fact and I have also told him that there are certain issues about which I think differently. However, at no time do I prefer my opinion to his. Therefore, I am confident of myself and I am also confident of the heart of the imam. I know that his heart feels affection toward his son. I know that he is worried about this republic and that he never wished that at the beginning of this republic the people and the officials who represent this republic would be made [word indistinct] and discredited. Therefore, do not trouble yourselves in vain.

Of course, my warning and reminder will have no effect on the attitude of these corrupt and evil-doing groups, they will continue their evil methods. They will use every word and every sentence as an excuse. At any time when something is mentioned, whenever the [word indistinct] of the imam is mentioned, they will suddenly begin to cry aloud, saying: [word indistinct]. Is this how you are in the line of the imam? You are lying. The imam desires (?substance). The imam desires Islam. The imam does not wish for posts. If you are truthful, seek the kind of Islam which the imam wishes to be implemented. Follow his lines. Act according to what he says. do not merely talk of him and use his slogans, but carry them out by doing your own work.

It has been said and is being said that I am against the Majlis, that I have wanted to weaken the Majlis. Why am I against the Majlis--this requires a reason. Up until now, have I resorted to an illegal method or even wished to trample upon laws? Can anyone say that in any part of the country I have interfered in the Majlis elections? Can anyone say that I have sent phony deputies to the Majlis? Can anyone say that through trickery, lies and intimidation I have created an unhealthy atmosphere for the Majlis in order to force the Majlis to vote in this way and not to vote in that way? These are the means of weakening the Majlis. Have I indulged in such actions? No, I have not committed such actions.

Some time ago when they said such things, these people whose attitude is blasphemous and who use blasphemous methods began saying that there has been interference in the Majlis. This Majlis is not a proper Majlis. Of course they lied. It is the source of great pleasure for me that those people who say they are following the line of the imam can find no excuse but lies as a pretext for their attacks. [shouts of God is great] They have lied and they are lying. With complete sincerity we wish that in this republic the Majlis, the president and the judiciary, all the powers which have come into being in this republic and which follow the path of Islam, be like brothers and have understanding among themselves and follow the same path. Those who wish for strife are those people who day and night go and ferment suspicion, who constantly murmur in the ears of the deputies that such and such an action of the president is proof of his opposition to you, that this is the aim of such and such a speech by the president, that this is what is meant by this word and that is what is intended by that sentence. If they are following the path of understanding and if they have no other desire, let them tell me: Why have they not gone and said other things to the Majlis deputies? Why did they not say that the sentence which has been uttered could be interpreted in another way?

We like to have a strong Majlis. We believe that this (?Islamic) Majlis should turn toward God and should (?rely) upon the people, should respect the wishes of the people, just as the president has been elected to respect the views of the people, to carry out the laws and to have respect for legal organs, headed by the Majlis.

Therefore we have no worries concerning the Majlis. We know well that if they leave the Majlis alone, if certain individuals do not think to themselves that they are the guardians of the Majlis, there is no reason why the Majlis should follow the path of the opposition and there is no reason why the president should oppose the Majlis. Is it not true that all of us have been elected by you the people? By voting for us did you intend for us to fight against each other? Was it your intention that the programs of the president which he presented to you at the time of his nomination be thrown away and programs contrary to his be implemented and that the Majlis and the president be at each other's throats on the issue of these programs? You elected us to follow the same path and have the same goal, and that is to achieve (?the aspirations) of men and women who rolled in dust and blood in this very square. Their bodies are in the Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery and their souls are present here watching over us.

You voted to establish freedom, independence and the Islamic Republic in this (?country). [shouts of God is great] Nevertheless they do not desist from casting suspicion and fomenting uncertainty. For this reason, as I have said and say again, your presence in the arena today, your presence [word indistinct] in the Tehran streets and squares and throughout the country guarantees the unity of all those who must serve this republic. And as long as you are in the arena, we shall fear nothing. [shouts of approval] As long as you are aware, as long as you are alert, who would dare say anything contrary to the truth so that this untruth would create discord and so that this discord would cause the disintegration of our government's foundation? [Your presence, awareness and alertness] thus guarantee the republic's continuation and absolute sovereignty.

My sisters, my brothers, Iranian Muslims, Muslim Iranians--and those who are not looking to Islam. The united presence of all the people in this land in the arena guarantees the continuation of the republic and our victory over the enemy's plots. With your presence in the arena, neither Saddam Husayn nor his American master, nor the associates of the overthrown former regime--none of them or any of their plots can achieve anything. [shouts of God is great]

I have invited you to come out of your homes, to pour into the streets and to come to this square because I wanted to tell Saddam Husayn and Carter and all the plotters that this monumental, devastating flood will advance toward Iran's borders [shouts of approval] and no power will be able to smash this nation's will and establish here the sovereignty of the enemies of this country.

Bearing in mind what I said before about the appointment of the ministers and the composition of the government, I have not looked for maximum suitability. In order to show that I wish to fully cooperate with the Majlis, in order to show that in this republic we do not wish to achieve the goals of the Islamic Revolution of Iran except through cooperation, I have acted according to the following principles:

1. To prevent the absolute sovereignty of that minority which has extended its control over everything and which wishes to control the government by means of establishing despotism and to prepare the country--they do not know but I know that this is dangerous and that this may lead to the domination of the country by the groups dependent upon America. This is why I will not agree to ministers who represent that line. [shouts of approval]

2. Those ministers who have used destructive methods, those who have wished to achieve power through the creation of an unhealthy atmosphere, through false propaganda, through cursing, accusation and slander--I will not agree to them.

3. Finally, listen, if a person's background is to be taken into account, then this should apply to everyone. If a person's background is to be taken into account, then should apply to everyone. If the existence of a letter or piece of writing is cause to reject someone's credentials, or if it can provide an excuse for arresting some, or if it can provide an excuse for purging and cleansing, this standard should apply to everyone. Therefore, I will not agree to the appointment of ministers who have such backgrounds.

4. In addition, those to whom I have agreed are not individuals I regard as 100 percent suitable. I have been satisfied with a minimum and have wished to create the maximum of understanding. They have said that they will follow a path of consultation and understanding. I sincerely hope that they will do so. But now I say in your presence that if they act contrary to the promise which they have made and have written, I will not hesitate for a moment to tell the people. [shouts of approval]

Therefore, these four principles and guidelines have been my criteria for agreeing or disagreeing.

I hope I have told you all that I wanted to say. You, who are present at this great gathering inform me from [words indistinct] what is left to be said to enable me to discuss those vague points at the Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery speech on the occasion of dear Ayatollah Taleqani's anniversary.

Today, in the city of Tehran I should tell all domestic and foreign enemies--and I hope I have made it clear to you that I consider America to be the main threat and that the most important danger is American conspiracies, America's plans for Iran, and I have made my revelations in connection with America--I wish to tell all the people and all propaganda machines to stop reporting provocation and destruction [word indistinct] and go toward construction and spirituality. Leave aside these false views and try to contribute to the Muslims' unity [word indistinct]. Let the unity which Imam Khomeyni has asserted prevail. The basic line of the imam is unity. Do not distort Muslim's unity through false categories. Distorting our unity is equal to [word indistinct]. My brothers and sisters, I am following the line of your imam, your martyrs, your Islam and your own line. I am standing with strength, I am in no hurry, and I know you, too, are not in a hurry, because what you want is an independent government [words indistinct] that will be the symbol of our Islamic unity, and I am standing up for this government in order to give our martyrs full absolution.

I am asking you, women and men, with all sincerity to pray for the health of the imam. I ask you [words indistinct] I warn those who want to suppress that I have revealed your plot and have asserted my rules, next time, if you do not correct yourselves, it will be time to reveal names. [crowd chants greetings to Bani-Sadr] (?I thank you all for taking the trouble of coming here). [sentence indistinct]

Raja'i Message to Cemetery Meeting

LD081022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0605 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Message from Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i read by unidentified speaker at meeting in Tehran's Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This is a greeting from the imitator of the imam and the brother of the president. Greetings to the martyrs for the path of God, the martyrs of Islam, the symbols of jihad and martyrdom.

Only a government which is independent and free can endeavor toward establishing the Islamic Republic, to move along the path of the prophet, the immaculates, the martyrs and virtuous, without leaning toward the left or right and (?avoiding) collapse, (?while engaged in working) for the oppressed and following the divine straight path--and all this by deed, rather than in word, rather than in word.

The need to form such a Cabinet becomes clearer when we look with full awareness and commitment at the activities by imperialist and Zionist quarters, the operation of the puppets and agents of those quarters, as well as the very special and sensitive situation prevailing in our country. Consequently, considering the present special state of affairs and the period of grace provided under the Constitution as well as the principles I referred to earlier, I deemed it necessary to choose my colleagues from among the fellow fighters involved in the events of 8 September and the first day of Muharram.

I deemed it necessary to choose my colleagues from amongst the self-sacrificing brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps, the selfless brothers and sisters in the reconstruction crusade, the committed experts of the Islamic ideology and the lovers of the unity of Islamic forces, so that at this point in time when a creative atmosphere should replace a destructive atmosphere, and solidarity and unity and ideological identity should replace discord, pretension, divisions and destruction, the step being taken by all those committed to Islam may become firmer in creating a God-admiring Iran.

This identity and fellowship be witnessed not only in all those individuals who have accepted or will accept posts in the government they can be found in all the revolution's institutions, the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the president and every individual, but not only in word, not only in word, but through appointments which will openly and actively guarantee the achieving of these ends. I hope that my endeavor, based on fulfilling my duty, will enjoy the approval of God and the people and will result in the unity and strengthening of our society against the enemies of Islam, the superpowers and anti-God powers.

Khamene'i Address at Cemetery

LD081328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0717 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday imam, on the occasion of the second anniversary of "Black Friday" at Tehran's Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery--live]

[Excerpts] I swear before God the enemy that crushed you and your martyrs during the 8 September revolt in Tehran's Shohada Square is the same that is now determined to crush Iran. In the course of that day America, Israel, foreign mercenaries and the leaders of the infidels created the bloody tragic event of Karbala. Today, the same elements, on the other side of our borders are alive, and we are the target of the bullets aimed at us by the criminal American plunderer, Israel and its mercenaries. Do not forget, our enemy is the same enemy; do not forget, the great martyrdom, the enemy-crushing martyrdom is before us today.

I must point out that behind all the tragedies, all the bloody tragedies, is America, which is launching attacks against the oppressed and all humanity. America continues to be ready to strangle this nation. However, you are the same people as before. The Iranian nation rightly demonstrated that the myths held for decades, the myths they kept instilling, that this nation is lethargic and inactive, are totally false.

What can America do to you today? How can the enemy challenge you? That day you defeated the enemy; God knows it will be defeated today as well. [chants of approval] This is the very point emphasized by the imam, yet this point is being gradually forgotten by some of our people and authorities. O great imam, what a great reminder you are: the imam reminded us. These martyrs will not allow our spirit and the spiritual power of our revolutionary society to be forgotten.

I swear to God, if the spirit of Islam, the breath of the Koran, remains alive within our society, neither economic sanctions, military invasion, a coup d'etat conspiracy, nor financial discomfort and poverty can break the back of this revolution. [shouts of "God is great"]

In the last part of my short speech--I do not think it suitable to detain you longer as you have sat here in this heat since this morning--I wish to inform the high-ranking authorities of the country, the president, the prime minister and all those in office, that this nation is ready for sacrifice and activity. But, you are dutybound to provide for the nation such aids as a consolidated, pious, revolutionary cabinet. Do not delay any longer. [shouts of "God is great"] I wish to use this platform to ask our dear brother the president to approve, as soon as possible, those pious and self-sacrificing individuals that the pious and self-sacrificing prime minister chooses and feels that he can work with, so that the Majlis will grant a vote of confidence, and so that the government can start work officially and practically. [shouts of "God is Great"]

I would also like to ask our brother the prime minister to insist on the basic principles of ideology and try to assign only those who have a spiritual bond with the martyrs of the nation. [shouts of "God is Great"]

Ahvaz Resolution

GF081635 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Resolution adopted by Ahvaz "Black Friday" marchers, read by Ahvaz Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Jazayeri at a march in Ahvaz on 8 September 1980--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. Our brother Gharazi talked about the philosophy of the 8 September uprising, and we benefitted from his speech. In order for us to benefit more fully, we must learn about the aims of the 8 September uprising and renew our ties with those martyred on that occasion. This can be achieved through a resolution. Due to the extreme heat and fatigue, I will shorten my remarks and read the items. If you agree with them show this by chanting "God is great" three times.

1. We swear on the sacred blood of the martyrs and their message from God that we will never deviate from the path of the prophets of God, which is the policy under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. [crowd chants "God is great" three times, "Khomeyni is our leader" and "death to hypocrites"]

2. We swear on the blood of the martyrs to thwart and defeat internal and external plots, the plots of the superpowers of the East or the West and U.S. imperialism and Soviet communism with blood and fire. [crowd repeats chants]

3. We will strongly defeat the attacks of the Ba'thist lackeys--who themselves are instruments of U.S. imperialism--by using all the forces of the revolution such as the army, gendarmes, revolution guards, national mobilization units and the people. [crowd repeats chants]

4. We, the inheritors of the martyrs' path, consider the unity of the president, government, Majlis and the nation to be a religious and social duty, and request that they maintain it. [crowd repeats chants]

5. Those who want to divide our society should know that whether they realize it or not they are betraying the martyrs and following the policy of the East or the West. [crowd repeats chants]

6. We announce our complete support for the president and our faithful and conscientious prime minister, Mr Raja'i, and the Cabinet that has been approved by the various sides. [crowd repeats chants]

7. We ask the Islamic Majlis to make a concrete decision on the U.S. spies and reveal their plots to the nation as soon as possible. This has been ordered by the nation's imam. [crowd repeats chants]

8. We announce to all oppressed nations, Afghanistan, Palestine and especially Iraq that, as the imam has decreed, martyrdom is the secret of victory. All nations know that we should rise together to smash oppression. [crowd repeats chants]

9. We condemn any lack of discipline among the people, inefficiency at work, instigation of unrest and division in the nation. We ask that counterrevolutionaries and their lackeys be arrested, tried and severely punished. [crowd repeats chants]

10. We support the Khuzestan education department's recent decisions against the counter-revolutionaries who might have wanted to operate under various guises in the schools and other education centers. We will never give the counterrevolutionary elements a chance to plot against us. [crowd repeats chants]

11. We request that a center to combat sins be established so we can further direct our society toward Islam. We will work through this to stop any sinful acts or acts against the teachings of Islam in our society and our nation. [crowd repeats chants]

12. We sincerely thank our brave and Muslim citizens on the borders. They have demonstrated complete cooperation with the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces. We ask them to show further cooperation and coordination despite their many physical hardships. [crowd repeats chants]

UK WITHDRAWS ALL DIPLOMATS FROM TEHRAN EMBASSY

LD091228 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1209 GMT 9 Sep 80

[By Chris Moncreff]

[Text] Britain has withdrawn its diplomats from Tehran, the Foreign Office announced this afternoon. Under the move the British Embassy has been closed, but a Foreign Office spokesman stressed that the decision was not a break in diplomatic relations.

Britain's interests in Iran, particularly consular responsibilities, will now be looked after by the Swedish Embassy. The Swedes will continue to try to gain consular access to four Britons detained in Iran, whom British diplomats have failed to see.

The decision was taken following recent statements in Iran about Iranian students detained in Britain after the demonstration outside the United States Embassy in London.

PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I MEETS WITH QOM PERSONALITIES

LD081810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Prime Minister Raja'i, after giving a speech at Hakim Nezami school, went to the headquarters of the guard corps. After saying his prayers he went to the house of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Golpaygani, where he met and conferred with him. After this meeting, the prime minister said in an exclusive interview:

His Great Eminence Ayatollah Golpaygani referred to various issues concerning the glorification of the position of the leadership of the imam. He recommended and insisted that we maintain our unity behind the leader and that we try to appoint executives and managers who believe in the Islamic Republic.

After this meeting the prime minister met and conferred with His Great Eminence Ayatollah Najafi Mar'ashi. After this meeting, Mr Raja'i said: His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi emphasized Islamic thought and action in executives and decisionmakers. He also emphasized that we should try to act consistently with Islamic teachings for the glory of the Islamic Republic.

Mr Raja'i then went to the house of the illustrious jurisconsult His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri. They conferred for 1 and 1/2 hours. After this meeting the prime minister said: The illustrious jurisconsult His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri emphasized that so far there has been too much talk. You should try to act from now on. He emphasized that the foreign minister of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran should be a person who can Islamicize the embassies. Good will delegations should be sent to Islamic countries so that they may demonstrate the quality of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

At 1700 the prime minister went to Feyziyyeh school, where he met and conferred for 1 hour with the instructors of the Qom religious seminary. After this meeting, Mr Raja'i visited the sacred shrine of Her Holiness Fatemeh Ma'sumeh, God's greetings be upon her. At 1830 he left Qom for Tehran.

KHOMEYNI ISSUES DECREE TO MILITARY COURTS ON PROCEDURE

LD081124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, issued the following decree to military courts last night [read by announcer]:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. All military courts are hereby warned:

1. Prosecution of army personnel must be with the knowledge of the commanding officer of the accused, and the military courts should not of their own accord embark on arresting military personnel. If the accused is an army commander, he should be summoned by the commander in chief of the forces.

2. The commanding officer of the accused must surrender the accused to the court within the deadline set by military courts.

3. If the accused is not present in court within the deadline the court should then act directly. [as heard]

4. In order to avoid defamation of the reputation of the accused, the court proceedings should be in camera before guilt is proven, and the publication and dissemination of the court proceedings by the court and others is forbidden.

5. Nonmilitary courts in general, and nonauthorized individuals are under no circumstances permitted to interfere in such affairs; those who interfere will be prosecuted.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 7 September 1980

AFP INTERVIEWS OUTGOING OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR

NC072158 Paris AFP in English 2154 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep (AFP)--The present level of Iranian oil exports is proportionate to the country's foreign currency requirements, outgoing Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said today.

In an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Mo'infar, who is also chairman of the parliamentary commission, suggested that if economic sanctions against Iran were lifted, oil production might be boosted to buy more foreign goods.

"If (economic) conditions changed and we imported more, we would act so as to increase oil sales," he said.

"The truth is we aren't pressed to export," the minister said. "I recognize that we had envisaged a two million barrel a day programme with the big (oil) companies, but at the time we were able to exchange our foreign currency for industrial goods," he said.

"But now when we are faced with difficulties over the import of commodities, we don't want petro-dollars," Mr. Mo'infar said. He nevertheless accepted that with the lifting of sanctions Iran might seek a compromise with big oil companies. But the price of oil, he said, depended very much on supply and demand.

Mr Mo'infar said that Iran's oil production now stood at 1,700,000 barrels per day. Of this, 1,050,000 barrels a day were refined in the country. And in 2 days' time, with the reopening of the second production unit at Esfahan, refining capacity would be increased by 100,000 barrels per day.

Exports now stood at some 1,000,000 barrels per day, he said. This included 650,000 to 700,000 barrels per day in exports of crude and 300,000 barrels per day of refined products, he added. Domestic consumption stood at about 700,000 barrels per day, Mr Mo'infar said.

Regarding the forthcoming meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna on September 15 and 16, Mr Mo'infar said President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had asked him to head the Iranian delegation, which would also include the finance under-secretary and the foreign under-secretary.

He also confirmed there would be a special OPEC oil ministers meeting in Vienna to examine long-term prospects for oil production and OPEC's relations with developing countries and Western nations. Mr Mo'infar confirmed that President Bani-Sadr would not be attending the November Baghdad OPEC summit meeting.

MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON PRICING POLICY FOR OIL EXPORTS TO USSR

LD071340 Tehran PARS in English 0842 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep (PARS)--The French newspaper LE MONDE in one of its recent issues has referred to the negotiations between the Soviet Union and Austria regarding the purchase of Soviet gas, saying that the Soviet Union has intended to determine the price of its exported gas on the basis of the price of crude oil.

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, Majlis deputy from Tehran in the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis), and head of the oil commission of the Majlis, in an exclusive interview with PARS, in connection with the above report yesterday said: Some time ago, Iran requested that the price of the Iranian exported gas to the Soviet Union be determined [word indistinct] with the thermal value of crude oil in the international oil market and that the price of gas be determined on the basis of the energy which it produces, by rejecting this proposal the Soviet Government made us stop gas export to that country. Following the cut off of gas exports to the Soviet Union the Iranian Government made contacts with its Algerian counterpart and Algeria decided to review its price of gas to France and the United States. In this way, Iran and Algeria achieved full coordination in establishing the export price of gas. This coordination and identity of outlook was later brought up in the OPEC sessions held in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia and Algeria and was approved unanimously. It was decided that the member countries of OPEC should (?follow this) pricing system. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has since then followed this OPEC decision and announced to international purchasers of its natural gas that the price of the exported gas of Iran will be determined on the basis of the thermal value for crude oil. The approval of this system of pricing by OPEC once again showed the legitimacy of Iran in her demand for higher prices for its exported gas. It is interesting that the measures of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is also to the advantage of the Soviet Union because after the Iranian request, the Soviet Union proposed the rating of gas price on the same principles. We hope that in this way the Soviet Union would fully understand the legitimacy of the Iranian request.

Replying to a question about the ways and date for resuming gas export to the Soviet Union, Mo'infar said: As I have said previously, when the Soviet Union accepts our new pricing system for natural gas, we will be ready to resume gas exports to that country. The price of the exported gas, on this principle, (?will) be 4 dollars for each 1,000 cubic ft. The new price of exported gas to the Soviet Union will (?bring a) considerable increase in the revenues of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in comparison with its price during the former regime which was about 80 cents for each 1,000 cubic ft. Commenting on a question concerning the purchase of Iranian crude oil by the Soviet Union and the reaction of the Iranian Government to this proposal, the former minister of oil said: The Soviet Government recently asked for the purchase of crude oil from Iran in order to balance the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries. After obtaining the ideas of the Foreign Ministry of Iran the Iranian Oil Ministry said in response to the Soviet Government that if the conditions for the deal were the same as that of the exports to other purchasers from the viewpoints of pricing and procedures, there would be no objections to that.

AHVAZ MAJLIS DEPUTY SPEAKS ON REDUCING OIL EXPORTS

GF061630 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Muslim and devoted people of Ahvaz held the usual Friday prayers yesterday. They were led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Gazayeri.

In a speech, Fu'ad Karimi, a Majlis deputy representing Ahvaz, said: The Majlis has created 28 commissions. I am working on the Economic and Finance Commission. I hope the Majlis will adopt a policy to distribute the wealth of the oppressors among the oppressed.

Referring to the oil industry in another part of his speech, the Majlis deputy said: In the previous regime oil was produced in great quantities and exported in return for consumer goods that only the wealthy could purchase. The Majlis has decided to stop this by reducing oil exports. He added: In order to further the revolution we must try for another 10 years and avoid thinking about personal improvement programs. We must think in terms of social and productive programs so we can implement a system of production. At the end of his speech the deputy answered questions from the audience.

NEW OIL REFINERY INAUGURATED IN ESFAHAN

GF091015 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The second oil refinery [as heard] in Esfahan has been inaugurated in a ceremony attended by Ayatollah Eshraqi, Petroleum Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, Agriculture and Rural Development Minister 'Abbas Sheybani, NIOC Directo Engineer Sadat, Hojjat ol-Eslam Tabataba'i and a number of officials in the Petroleum Ministry. The refinery receives 100,000 barrels of crude oil daily. It is now ready for use thanks to the efforts of Iranian oil experts.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Meeting With Western Diplomats

LD071214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] This morning the ambassadors of Japan, the Netherlands and Spain in the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. According to the special correspondent at the president's office, at this meeting the ambassadors of the above-mentioned countries first reported on their meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, and the deputies of the Islamic Majlis. Then they discussed relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the countries represented by them. According to the report, the ambassador of the Netherlands, representing the EEC countries, and the Spanish ambassador, representing the nine countries of Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Australia and New Zealand, took part in this meeting.

The above-mentioned ambassadors and the ambassador of Japan emphasized the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Talk With Indian Minister

LD091312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Indian Minister of Economy and Finance [Ramaswamy Venkataraman], who arrived in Tehran in the early hours this morning to deliver a message from Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi to the Islamic president of Iran and to discuss (?future) cooperation between Iran and India with Iranian officials, began his talks with the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning.

The Indian minister of economy and finance presented the message from Mrs Gandhi to the Islamic president of Iran, Dr Bani-Sadr, this morning.

According to our economic correspondent, one of the most important parts of the Indian prime minister's message refers to exchanging Iranian oil for Indian goods , and this issue was raised at the meeting between the Indian minister and the Iranian president. It has been arranged that the Indian minister will have separate meetings with the Iranian oil and economy and finance ministers on the same issue.

The Islamic president of Iran, Dr Bani-Sadr, at the same meeting expressed hope of being able to visit India in the near future.

The Indian minister also met and conferred with Sadeq Qotbzadeh at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning. A spokesman for the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: At this meeting the economic, political and cultural relations between Iran and India were discussed. They also discussed the adoption of a unified policy on the presence of forces of the superpowers in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and they exchanged views on Afghanistan.

According to our correspondent, the Indian minister who will remain in Tehran until Thursday, has arranged to meet and have talks with Iranian Prime Minister Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this evening.

He is the first high-ranking official and member of Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet to come to Tehran following the Islamic Revolution of Iran. According to our economic correspondent, a high-ranking Iranian economic delegation led by the Iranian commerce minister recently visited India and held talks with the officials of that country on expansion of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries.

Meeting With Esfahan Imam

LD051036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed Jaleddin Taheri, Esfahan's Friday imam, met and had talks with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. According to our correspondent's report, during this meeting the problems and difficulties of the western parts of our country were discussed.

KHALKHALI ESCAPES DEATH AT HANDS OF 'RAIDERS'

LD061720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, while visiting the Hashtpar region this afternoon, was attacked by raiders while driving on the road to [name indistinct] near Hashtpar. But he did not come to any harm. According to this report, as a result of this attack, one guardsman was injured. According to the lieutenant governor of this town, four people were arrested following this incident. They are being interrogated at present.

On the other hand, according to the report from the Central News Unit, after this incident, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali went to Astara and talked to the border guards about their duties. Following this visit he made a speech at the congregational mosque of Astara, and while emphasizing the need for unity and carrying out duties with regards to the revolution, he warned different political groups to stop creating anarchy, otherwise they would suffer a fate like that of (Dasht-e Moghan) and other doomed places.

MONTAZERI: U.S. WOULD HAVE USSR'S AGREEMENT TO ATTACK

LD050815 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Aug 80 P 3

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Ayatollah Montazeri Declares at Friday Prayers in Qom: 'An Attack by America Would Certainly Be With the Agreement of the Soviet Union'"]

[Text] Qom--During Friday prayers at the Hakim Nezami high school in Qom, His Eminence Atatollah Montazeri announced that [any] military attack by America on Iran would certainly be carried out in agreement with the Soviet Union.

In his khotbeh [traditional address during Friday prayers] Ayatollah Montazeri also strongly criticized the National Guidance Ministry and the Foreign Ministry, and he asked those responsible for carrying out purges in [ministry] offices to give some thought as to how those purged might secure a livelihood, so that they would not be turned into counter-revolutionaries. In his first address, the imam jom'eh of Qom warned the American Government in the following terms:

"O Government of America: You need not show your teeth and claws so much; in any attack on Iran you will be confronted not only by an army but by the entire nation of Iran. A 20-million strong army will stand up to you. I declare that any attack on Iran will be by agreement with the Soviet Union."

Elsewhere in his address, the Ayatollah Montazeri referred to the plots by King Hassan II of Morocco and stated:

"This person, who was a supporter of the treacherous shah, is now trying to obtain a written document from the Sunni clergy attacking the leader of the revolution, but I am confident that the great muftis will never be deceived by this propaganda.

"I wish to complain at this point of the National Guidance Ministry and the Foreign Ministry; the duty of the National Guidance Ministry does not consist solely of putting up a few posters, but rather to neutralize the propaganda ploys of foreign media groups against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the leader of the revolution. With all the facilities they have, why don't the embassies abroad do something? During the time of the deposed shah, if anything against him appeared, all departments set to work to the limits of their powers in order to neutralize [the adverse comment] How is it that now these departments remain motionless?"

In his second address the imam jom'eh of Qom asked the people to refrain from hanging up pictures of their great men and their slogans.

Concluding the address, Ayatollah Montazeri asked the president of the republic and the prime minister to settle their differences in view of the fact that these are of a minor nature, so that a strong and Islamic revolutionary government will come to power.

Referring to the purge in [government] offices the imam jom'eh of Qom said:

"Those subjected to the purge should not be expelled with no regard for the livelihood of their families. They should be absorbed in other areas such as agriculture or livestock raising, or in the factories, so that they are not turned into counterrevolutionaries."

RAFSANJANI, SOMALI ENVOY DISCUSS U.S. ACCESS TO BERBERA BASE

LD062010 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the ambassadors of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Somalia today met separately with Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran. The North Korean ambassador, while thanking Rafsanjani for his letter to his North Korean counterpart, said that his [word indistinct] country was seeking to expand the political, economic, cultural and military cooperation between the two countries. He also extended the invitation of North Korean parliament's speaker to Rafsanjani to visit North Korea at the head of a delegation. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said on his part that the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeks decrease [words indistinct] superpowers and to expand its relations with the smaller countries.

In a separate meeting the Somali ambassador expressed his congratulations over the election of Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani as the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani asked about the Berbera port base which Somalia had put at the disposal of the United States. The Somali ambassador said that he had got no official report regarding this base, but he added that his country has suffered (?in) problems in the Horn of Africa [word indistinct] in his words, the presence of the Soviet Union and Cuban troops around his country. The Somali ambassador then asked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to save Somalia from falling into the (?hands) of the superpowers by assistance. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani then expressed his optimism that Somalia could escape from the (?traps) of both superpowers through the experiences of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and in his words, the Islamic Republic of Iran is ready to help his country in this regard.

KHAMENE'I EXPLAINS FOREIGN MEDIA DOUBTS ABOUT NEW CABINET

LD051112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 5 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Prior to the Friday prayer sermons brother Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi addressed the congregation at Tehran university and then Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i read the prayer sermons and in a part of the second prayer sermon said the following:

You find both in magazines and newspapers, in Europe and in the United States, insults, inappropriate remarks, expressions of doubt and suspicion with regard to the recently formed Cabinet and the names of the ministers introduced to the Majlis and the name of the prime minister. Most radios, newspapers and magazines either speak ill or adopt a sardonic and mocking tone. Why is this done? Could it be that the foreign powers and governments and the hostile Zionist and Jewish journalists are sympathetically concerned about our revolution? Could they really be disturbed by the question why this Cabinet--I quote them--is not efficient and cannot administer the realm? And could their hearts be bleeding of our realm? Or is there another reason?

I would like to tell you quite candidly that the fact that these worldwide Zionist propaganda networks are criticizing this Cabinet and government stems from only one reason, namely: Right from the start this Cabinet made it clear that it is thinking solely of Islam. In other words, the main thing for it is Islam. [Word indistinct] under the protection of Islam, security in accordance with Islamic tenets, education and upbringing, the universities, culture--all should be under the all-embracing protection of Islam. The main thing is Islam and the direction is that of Islam. Islam is the (?cement) of unity. This is the reason for this (?abuse). Otherwise, Britain and its newspapers, the arrogant Government of France and its press and news agencies, the United States, Israel and their agents and stooges, who express doubts about this Cabinet, are not at all (?concerned) about us, Iran and this Cabinet. Perhaps they wish to spread their ideas and statements to Iran, so that their very words would be repeated by the people here and so that the people, too, would entertain doubts. But the people and the responsible authorities are resisting.

KHAMENE'I DENOUNCES IMPERIALISM IN FRIDAY SERMON

JN052023 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80

["Text" of Friday sermon by Tehran Congregational Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in Tehran on 5 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] Some people might think that the exposed covert activities and the blatant hostile operations which the treasonous agent leaders in some Arab states have carried out against the Islamic Republic might divert our attention from the real and principal enemy or from the roots of these despicable operations.

We openly declare here that all these activities and movements, which are being carried out from the Gulf of Aden to the Persian Gulf and from North Africa and Iraq by hired rulers, are shameful to the Islamic world. All these provocations are no more than aggressive methods and tactics by the United States, which is inciting the situation. These rulers are no more than U.S. tools and fingers who are executing its orders blindly.

It is the religious duty that dictates upon the entire Muslim nation that it destroy imperialism and chop off the heinous hands and fingers which seek to sow corruption on earth. Imperialism cannot but rely on treasonous rulers to survive. Imperialism has hired these rulers in the gulf. The oppressed peoples must destroy these bases and positions.

O steadfast Muslims, when the United States loses the oil of Iraq and Hijaz and that of the gulf, when it loses it bases in Somalia, Kenya, Egypt and Oman and when it loses its arms markets in Sudan, the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq and Somalia, the United States would then be unable to oppress any revolutionary movement in the area, nor would it be able to stand alone amid the revolutionary trends. The United States would also not dare carry out a desperate and stupid act like the one it carried out in Vietnam.

O faithful, it is incumbent upon you to struggle to dethrone these rulers and to combine the political and military struggles and to declare to the world everything about atheism and blasphemy. O Muslim ulema, the heirs of prophets and advocates of right, destroy these atheists and proclaim Hassan II, As-Sadat and all imposters of Islam as atheists.

ACTING ARMY CHIEF COMMENTS ON CLASHES WITH IRAQ

LD052140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Following extensive clashes yesterday between the Iraqi forces with the defenders of the Islamic Revolution in the border region in the west country, PARS arranged an exclusive interview with General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In this interview, General Fallahi was asked: Were the attacks by the Iraqi forces during the past few days more on the residential towns in the west of Iran? How many of our compatriots were killed or injured during these attacks? What is Iraq's aim in attacking the cities and nonmilitary targets?

General Fallahi said: Iraq's main aim is to (?tire) the Iranian forces, to strengthen the morale of internal counterrevolutionaries and to limit and beseige the Islamic Revolution of Iran as well as to prevent the propagation of the revolution beyond the borders of Iran. But the usurper regime of Baghdad does not know that no military factor could prevent the natural propagation of our ideological revolution. On the other hand, the Ba'thists of Baghdad, in the face of the military power and the high morale of the defenders of the Islamic Revolution and the knowledge of its own weakness in this respect, tries to attack nonmilitary and residential areas so that by weakening the morale of the people in the cities it can achieve some of its evil aims.

But our pious people, armed with the weapon of Islamic ideology, believe in staying and defending the religion, the country and their birthplace alongside the defending forces of the Islamic Revolution.

General Fallahi was asked: Will the Iraqi attacks be stepped up during the next few days?

The acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: From a military point of view, regarding the concentration and expansion of the aggressive Iraqi Army in the immediate line along the Iranian border, and from the evidence of the past few days concerning the start of heavy firing on the Iranian border towns, an Iraqi invasion is possible and we are totally prepared for it.

General Fallahi was asked about the reasons for yesterday's attacks by Iran on (Zorbasgu) in Iraq. He said: Ours was a counterattack. We attacked such areas as garrisons, artillery and tank positions and fuel depots in this Iraqi town. Our targets were the elements of support for the military operations of the invading Iraqi forces. A number of military targets were destroyed in this connection and the Iraqi soldiers suffered considerable casualties.

The PARS correspondent said: Saunders, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, praised the Iraqi Army and the political (?credibility) of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq. What is your comment on that?

General Fallahi said: The Iraqi regime is a usurper regime. The army of this regime is the indirect means for the implementation of the evil political and psychological aims of the world's world-devourers, but if the aggressive operations of Iraq continue and intensify, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran--by the will of the nation and the imam--will act with Islamic decisiveness in the performance of its ideological duties concerning the defense of the ideology and the Islamic land in the face of the enemy.

At the conclusion of his interview with PARS, General Fallahi said: The morale of the defenders of the Islamic Revolution--whether in the army or in the guards corps--is excellent; and a totally fraternal cooperation exists among the brother defenders of the Islamic Revolution.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING ALONG IRAQI BORDER

Egyptian Involvement

JN060725 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 6 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a detailed report on the escalating clashes between the forces of the Islamic Revolution and the aggressor Iraqi Ba'thist forces, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI highlights the great courage of our forces in repulsing the Ba'thist aggressors, destroying many of their outposts and border positions and killing or wounding many of the Ba'thist forces and their mercenaries, and particularly in destroying one of their bases in (Wadi Maysun) and an important position in (Farit Khan).

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reports that our forces have defeated the Egyptian and Ba'thist mercenaries in Khanaqin. In the latest report by the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent at 2100 yesterday, the correspondent says that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted grave losses on the Egyptian units which, along with the Ba'thist forces, opened fire on the Iranian territories from Khanaqin and Al-Waziriyah district inside Iraq.

The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent adds that some days ago Ba'thist tanks were positioned at many points around Khanaqin and that the Egyptian and Ba'thist mercenaries began building positions around Khanaqin and Al-Waziriyah, each position consisting of 10 mercenaries and 5 tanks. These positions opened fire on Iranian territory last Thursday. The courageous forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, however, confronted the Ba'thist mercenaries and defeated them.

Destruction of Iraqi Border Post

LD070337 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The operational staff in the west of the country, in a telephone conversation with the Central News Bureau, announced: Yesterday afternoon, following the artillery attack by Iraqi forces on the border posts of Shur-e Shirin and Anjareh, the forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gendarmerie and Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in response to the attack, opened fire on a border post across the border in Iraq and destroyed it. This place was an ammunition store of the enemy. By 2400 last night, when this report was sent, smoke and fire were rising from the Iraqi border post.

Clashes in Ilam

GF071615 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The City of Ilam was subjected to heavy fire from agent Ba'thist forces at 1030 today. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran valiantly repulsed this flagrant attack, destroying three enemy tanks and an artillery emplacement.

The Ilam pvovincial supervisor has confirmed this report. He said: Four Ilam citizens were martyred during this clash, which continued until 1300 today. Several others were hurt and have been admitted to Ilam hospital.

General Fallahi on Clashes

LD071802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Following today's clashes between forces of the Iraqi mercenaries and those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, General Fallahi, acting joint chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was interviewed tonight by PARS and asked the committed Muslim inhabitants of the border region to control their nerves and to coordinate their activities without fear with the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to bear in mind that these clashes imposed on us by the unbelievers are the natural outcome of Iran's Islamic Revolution.

He added that during today's clashes heavy casualties were inflicted on the Iraqi forces and, according to numerous reports received by the Iranian outposts, the Iraqi forces were busy massing ambulances. The report also speaks of the enemy soldiers' fleeings.

There are no reports concerning the exact number of Islamic Revolution martyrs.

Iraqi Helicopters Violate Airspace

LD071824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the joint operational headquarters of the west of the country has announced in a contact with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran: At 1530 today, a number of Iraqi helicopters violated Iranian airspace and met resistance by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this (?incident), one Iraqi helicopter was shot down by our forces.

At 1625, Iraqi airplanes subjected Naserabad and Qasr-e Shirin to attacks. Meanwhile, the mercenary Iraqi army opened artillery fire on other parts of the border. At the same time as these attacks, Mehran and Dehloran came under enemy artillery attack. In all the clashes, our forces replied to the enemy attacks as severely as possible.

It should be explained that such simultaneous aggressions along the border result from an extensive and prearranged plan, but the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards corps, gendarmerie and the mobilization group of the oppressed are replying to the enemy attacks as severely as possible, and have announced: If the imam or the commander of the armed forces were to give the command, they would take over Iraq with the support of the Muslims.

The number of casualties along the border--at the time of the dispatch of this report--is reported as five persons from the inhabitants of [name indistinct].

Phantoms Repulse Iraqi Forces

JN072021 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2007 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] General Fallahi, acting joint chief of staff, told PARS that following the agent Ba'th forces' shelling of the residential areas, particularly in the Qasr-e Shirin region, a number of our air force Phantom planes, supported by helicopters and Islamic Revolution Guards forces, defended the accomplishments and gains of the Islamic Revolution and were able to repulse the Iraqi Ba'th forces, which were forced to retreat, sustaining heavy losses in lives and equipment.

Bayangan Attack

LD081106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Quoting the public relations office of the joint operational staff of the western part of the country, the Central News Bureau reports that invading Iraqi Ba'thist forces made heavy attacks against [word indistinct] Zarkuk and Sarbani, parts of Bayangan District, as well as against the position of the district's Revolution Guards Corps. The attacks were repulsed through the alertness of our army brothers, the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas and the Revolution Guards Corps, according to the latest reports, four of the raiders were killed [word indistinct] and three wounded.

Border Clashes Subside

GF081338 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1215 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports from western Iran that the border clashes that began in Qasr-e Shirin, Naft-e Shah and Mehran yesterday ended at 0400 today. Peace prevails throughout the entire region. According to the same report, 5 people were killed and 20 injured in the clashes.

Medical Teams to Border Areas

LD082133 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Health Ministry has announced that following border clashes in Qasr-e Shirin, Mehran and Dehloran, four medical teams consisting of surgeons, orthopedists, anesthetists, nurses and technicians, supplied with the necessary surgical equipment have been dispatched to the provinces of Kermanshahan, Khuzestan and Kordestan. This report states that 10 ambulances belonging to the emergency center have been sent to the provinces of Kermanshahan and Ilam for transferring the injured from Qasr-e Shirin, Mehran and Dehloran. Two more ambulances were also sent to Khuzestan Province.

The same report says that the Health Ministry's under secretary arrived in Kermanshah for a tour of inspection of the border regions' hospitals and clinics and to attend to their needs and problems.

The Central News Bureau reports that a spokesman for Iran's Red Crescent has announced: On the basis of Kermanshah's Red Crescent, a medical team whose members include a surgeon, anesthetist, three nurses, a number of assistants together with 1 ton of medicine of various types have been dispatched by air to Kermanshah. The dispatched team will extend its services to those injured in the clashes in the country's western region.

Intense Air, Ground Clashes

LD090406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] According to a distpatch by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran's morning correspondent, a few minutes ago the commanding officer of the Aba Dhar Third Armored Brigade in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, in a telephone conversation from Qasr-e Shirin, said: During intense air and ground clashes between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the gendarmerie and the guards corps on the one hand, and Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries on the other, which still continued at 0100 this morning, tens of Iraqi tanks were destroyed by Iranian aircraft on the Qasr-e Shirin border, and thereby heavy casualties were inflicted on the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. During that clash large numbers of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were killed and wounded.

At the conclusion of his dispatch our morning correspondent adds: During this clash 2 army brothers were martyred and another 20 were wounded, and Qasr-e Shirin's water an power supply have been disrupted as a result of artillery hits by the Iraqi Ba'th Army and mercenaries.

According to the same dispatch Qasr-e Shirin already enjoys relative calm.

Iraqi Aircraft

LD091022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] According to reports received by the Kermanshah News Bureau from the public relations office of the joint operations headquarters in the west country, following previous clashes, severe border clashes are still in progress. The forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which have been under heavy artillery fire by Iraq, could--with bravery and perseverence--deliver a deadly blow to the enemy.

During the past 38 hours, one Iraqi MiG aircraft and one Iraqi helicopter were attacked by the antiaircraft unit of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which resulted in their crashing.

Meanwhile, one Iranian warplane was struck by the enemy's antiaircraft fire and crashed. Luckily, one of its pilots was able to save himself by using his parachute.

MOVEMENT OF MILITARY UNIT TOWARD SARDASHT REPORTED

Call to Surrender Weapons

LD060822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The following statement was made available today to the Central News Bureau by the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country:

In his exalted name.

For the attention of the residents of Sardasht and its environs:

In view of the fact that a column of forces has been dispatched from Baneh to conduct mopping-up operatons in areas infested with counterrevolutionaries and to deploy in Sardasht and the townships along the Baneh-Sardasht route, you are to hand in your own weapons promptly and those of the counterrevolutionaries immediately. Otherwise, any area from which fire might be opened on the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and also any infested areas where counterrevolutionaries have refused to hand in their arms will be destroyed with the utmost ruthlessness both from the ground and air.

You are reminded that those who report on counterrevolutionaries or hand over their arms will be protected.

Military Unit Attacked

LD061054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0952 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the headquarters of the joint operational staff in the west of the country, in a telephone conversation at 1352 today, told the Central News Bureau: Yesterday a unit including guards corps, military personnel, Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, and gendarmerie personnel left for Sardasht to start mopping-up operations. [passage indistinct] on the way they were repeatedly attacked by counterrevolutionaries who had taken up positions on this route. These confrontations lasted well into the night. The report says that members of this unit camped on the way were again attacked by armed assailants as they started toward Sardasht. This confrontation is still going on. According to the information received so far, they have inflicted heavy casualties on the assailants. [passage indistinct] About 50 brothers from the military unit have been injured and 2 have been martyred.

On the other hand, the headquarters has announced that the border areas in Qasr-e Shirin are enjoying relative peace.

Move Toward Sardasht

LD082118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country, contacted by the Central News Bureau at 1900 today, announced:

The column sent to Sardasht is continuing its mopping-up operation in the region and is firmly continuing its advance with full strength. Forces of this column so far have inflicted heavy casualties on the assailants.

The report says that morale is high among personnel of this column and last night they held a glorious mass prayer. According to the same report, the column is moving slowly because it is on foot and is advancing to take the enemy's fortifications one by one.

AFGHAN FIGHTERS REPORT 21 AUG-5 SEP CLASHES WITH SOVIET TROOPS

JN082042 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Afghan Muslim fighters said that Soviet MiG's, helicopters and tanks attacked villages in the regions of (Raghdab), Main Juy and Morghab and the surrounding areas between 21 August and 5 September.

The attack resulted in the destruction of farms, fruit trees and houses. Hundreds of Muslim women and children were martyred. The revolutionaries said that they were able to shoot down three helicopters belonging to the attacking forces and to kill 440 Afghan and Russian soldiers. They added that the commander of a military garrison and 30 Afghan soldiers have joined the ranks of the Muslim mojahedin with their weapons.